THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE FENIAN FIGHT.

Report by General Sweeney.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE IN REGARD TO THE PURCHASE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

To the tissue of falsehoods uttered by B. D. Kilian, with reference to the transactions mentioned on page 3 of his report, I, as Secretary of War, can make no better reply than to submit to the Fenian Brotherhood the entire correspondence between my Adjutant-General and Messrs. Jenks and Mitchell, of Philadelphia:—

BRIDESBURG ARMORY, PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1865.—Colonel C. C. Tevis—Dear Sir:—We will take fifty thousand dollars in currency, for the seventy-five hundred rifled muskets on hand at our armory, delivered in this city, with bayonets in Government regulation cases, each holding twenty muskets. This offer to be binding on us for two weeks. Yours truly, ALFRED JENKS & SON.

NEW YORK, November 13, 1865.—B. D. Killian, Esq., Secretary of the Treasury, F. B.—Sir:—I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of War, F. B., to present the inclosed report, accompanied by his indorsement, for your action. Among a number of offers made to furnish arms that of Messrs. Jenks & Mitchell is by far the most advantageous. The arms are new, of good quality, and at a lower price than any others presented, the difference being about in the aggregate $25,000. General Sweeney is desirous of securing the lot of 7500 immediately. The Springfield rifled musket is not to be obtained at any of the United States arsenals, orders having been issued to exclude that description of musket from all public sales. I shall have the honor of calling on you for an answer to-morrow morning, at 8 A. M.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. CARROLL TEVIS,
Brigadier-General and Adjutant-General, F. B.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, F. B., NEW YORK, November 17, 1865.—The Secretary of the Treasury acknowledges the receipt of a request from the Secretary of War "to pay over (to him) $10,000 at once, for immediate use, in conformity with the resolution of the Senate appropriating $50,000 for the War Department."

The Secretary of the Treasury begs to say, in reply, that the appropriation by the Senate authorizes him to place $50,000, as soon as received, to the credit of the War Department on its books, but that the disbursement of that sum, or smaller sums, must be made on vouchers, certified to by the Secretary of War and approved as in other cases upon warrants upon the treasury. The secret service is the only one on which the Secretary of War can draw without filing vouchers in the Treasury Department, and for the manifest reason that such a service precludes the "policy" of vouchers.

To secure uniformity in accounts and the proper management of this department both as to demand and supply, it is essential that all disbursements should come under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, who will respect the approval of the Secretary of War and other heads of departments. To that end all payments to third parties will be made by warrants on the Treasurer, to be presented by the parties in interest at the Treasury Department. This relieves officers of bureau from the care or disbursement of funds, and enables them to occupy their whole time with duties more cognate to their respective stations. The Paymaster is, of course, an exception, for the benefit of troops in the field. In reference to the requisition for $10,000, the Secretary begs to assure the Secretary of War that he will forthwith take measures to act on the reference and recommendation of the Secretary of Military Affairs of the 13th. To this end, Messrs. ——— will be requested to forward their proposal, terms of payment included, which, being approved by the President, will assume the form of a contract, and be paid on account by this department on application of Messrs. ———, with certificate of receipt of ———, signed by the Secretary of War. Should the Secretary require sums for current expenditure, he will please attach vouchers to the inclosed forms, and certify to the amounts, when payments will be immediately made. Very truly, B. DORAN KILLIAN, Secretary of the Treasury.

General Thomas W. Sweeney, Secretary of Military Affairs.

General Tevis notified Messrs. Jenks and Mitchell that their terms were accepted, but according to the further correspondence, which we are obliged to omit owing to our crowded space, the arms were not purchased on account of the delay and the action of Mr. Killian.

General Sweeney closes as follows:—

It is only necessary to add here that Messrs. Jenks and Mitchell did not accept Mr. B. D. Killian's terms, either from doubts of his personal ability to fulfil them, or from the fact that the Fenian Brotherhood not being a chartered association, warrants on its treasury possess no market value.

That B. D. Killian does not "now hold the refusal of the same * * * at the price agreed upon," and that the owners have "not very kindly consented to allow the Brotherhood the amount forfeited, owing to their feeling of uncertainty in the capacity of General S., with his present associations, to pay for the articles," I refer you to the following contract:—

NEW YORK, November 30, 1865.—This agreement, made the 30th of November, 1865, witnesseth that the said Alfred Jenks & Son do sell to C. C. Tevis, of Philadelphia, seventy-five hundred Springfield rifled muskets, now boxed and stored in the armory of Alfred Jenks & Son, at Bridesburg, for the sum of fifty thousand dollars, on the following terms and conditions, viz:—

One thousand dollars cash to be paid at the time of signing this agreement, payment whereof is hereby acknowledged, and the balance in cash within sixty days from date—the arms to be removed as paid for—said payment of one thousand dollars to be forfeited to Alfred Jenks & Son if the agreement is not fully carried out by C. C. Tevis.

ALFRED JENKS & SON,
C. C. TEVIS.

Witnessed by William M. White.

B. D. Killian, if a paid British agent, could not have chosen a better plan to invite the interference of the United States Government than this very negotiation. England is professedly a friendly power, and this open purchase of arms by an association whose avowed purpose is to attack her as soon as possible might have compelled the prohibition by the authorities of any such sales. I had endeavored to avoid any such danger. It was the act of either a traitor or an imbecile to do otherwise.

B. D. Killian has misapplied the term "military adventurers," if he refers to the officers of my department. They are, without exception, educated gentlemen, whose social position is unequivocal, and whose military reputation has been earned in the field. They are unwilling to become tools, but this character in the past is a guarantee for their future, and cannot be injured by anything which can be coined by B. D. Killian, for the purpose of destroying the confidence of the Brotherhood in their ability and integrity.

B. D. Killian's cowardly and mysterious insinuations about "subordinates who expected a handsome commission on the sales," are of a piece with his other slanders and are too contemptible to need refutation.

In my simplicity, I had imagined that nearly twenty years' experience as an officer had qualified me to judge of the requirements of an army about to take the field better than even the *talented* ex-editor, ex-land broker, ex-friend of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, B. Doran Killian, could possibly do, and had also supposed that, as is the case in the United States army, my receipts were B. D. Killian's vouchers for moneys paid me by him.

I imagined that I, too, needed vouchers to prove to the Brotherhood—for to them, and not to the Treasurer, Killian, am I accountable—that I had not spent the appropriation made to my department for other than military purposes, for which alone it was designed.

The Secretary of War of the United States does not consult the Secretary of the Treasury when he needs muskets or cannon; he is not obliged to ask his permission, or await the approval of even the President of the United States, before he makes his purchases.

Mr. Chase did not interfere with Mr. Stanton when the latter wanted to equip troops during the late Rebellion. There are many matters connected with my Department, which, even could I trust to B. D. Killian's honesty of purpose, I would be unwilling to communicate to him, because he would have been, as a civilian, incapable of comprehending their object and design.

My object has been and is to prepare for action against England and wherever she may be most vulnerable, and to that I shall continue to devote my energy, and with the aid of my countrymen surmount the obstacles which ignorance and treachery have thrown in our path to freedom.

BANK MESSENGER ROBBERIES.

Another Robbery in Broad Daylight—$3000 of the Funds of a Savings Bank Stolen from a Messenger—The Thief Dressed as a Policeman, Etc.

A well-planned, bold, and most successful robbery was consummated in Carmine street yesterday morning, by which the bank porter of the Greenwich Savings Bank was robbed of a tin cash-box, containing $3000 in United States Treasury national bank notes. The ingenious manner in which the robbery was executed renders the case one of peculiar interest. The thief was attired the full regulation uniform of the Metropolitan Police, and, strange to say, the police officer on post at the time was made an unconscious instrument in the crime.

The circumstances of the case are as follows:—At about 8½ o'clock yesterday morning, as Officer Stellges, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, was patrolling his post along Carmine street, he was accosted by a man wearing the full police uniform, who informed him that he was then engaged in working up a case against a counterfeiter, whose arrest he was about to effect. He further stated the counterfeiter was known as a desperate character, and that he (the pretended officer) would probably need his assistance in making the capture. Officer Stellges believed the statement of this man, and agreed to render all the assistance in his power. As they were still conversing together a man approached, carrying on his arm a tin cash-box, who was passing along on the opposite side of the street. The unknown man directed the attention of the officer to him, and told him that there was the counterfeiter, but said that it would not be politic to arrest him there, as he was only going to a house near by to get the counterfeit money, and that he would soon return, when they would take him into custody.

In about half an hour after the man pointed out as the counterfeiter again approached, apparently returning from where he had been, still carrying the tin cash-box—which hung on his arm by a leathern strap—lined with copper. As he approached the officer the two men sprang at him, and arrested him on a charge of dealing in counterfeit money. The man stoutly denied the charge, and attempted to explain, but he was soon handcuffed. The pretended policemen then directed the officer to take the prisoner to the Station House in Greenwich street, while he took possession of the cash-box, which he stated he would take to the police headquarters, and make a report of the arrest to his superior officers. The officer, who is a German, and a new man, stupidly obeyed all the instructions of the unknown man, who then coolly walked off with the cash-box.

Officer Stellges took his prisoner to the Station House, where he of course had no charge to make. The prisoner was there allowed to make his statement, from which it appeared that his name was Thomas Queen, and that he had been in the employ of the Greenwich Savings Bank, situated at the corner of Sixth avenue and Waverly place. Every morning he had been in the habit of going from the Savings Bank to the Greenwich Bank, corner of Clarkson and Hudson streets, making a deposit of checks and bills of large denominations, and receiving in exchange small bills for the use of his employers. When arrested he was returning to the bank with the cash box, containing at the time $3000 in United States Treasury Notes and National Bank bills in ones, twos, and fives.

This statement, which rather surprised all those interested, the officer in particular, was communicated to Captain Dickson, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who immediately had an interview with Mr. Charles Gilbert, the treasurer of the Savings Bank, who corroborated the statement of their bank porter. The whole matter was then laid before Superintendent Kennedy, at the Police Headquarters, who immediately gave the necessary orders to secure the arrest of the pretended officer and thief.

The officials at the Savings Bank state that Quinn had been in the habit of going between the Savings Bank and the Greenwich Bank, as before stated. The money and check were carefully locked up in the cash-box, and sums varying from ten to thirty thousand dollars were generally conveyed by him. The pretended policeman had no doubt been watching Quinn, and was cognizant of all his movements. When the porter left the Savings Bank the cash-box scarcely contained any cash, but principally checks, etc. but on his return he would generally have small bills, which were, of course more easy of disposal, and could not be traced. Yesterday morning, Quinn carried but $3000 to the Greenwich Bank, and was to have returned with $10,080 in ones, twos, and fives. Owing, however, to the inability of the cashier to give him the small bills required, but $3000 was given him, and he was told to return in an hour for the balance of $7000. The police are making every effort to ferret out the bold thief.—*N. Y. World.*

—A statue to the poet Andrew Marvel is to be erected in the town hall at Hull, England, the town which he represented so incorruptibly in the days of Charles the Second.

—When Miss Burdett Coutts became the heiress of Mrs. Coutts, who had been Miss Mellon, the actress, her fortune was computed at thirteen tons of gold. It has been growing ever since. She cannot spend her income, nor even give it away, with all her benefactions. It employs several active secretaries to read her begging letters, and the labor of properly attending to their requests is enough to overtask the strongest constitution. She gives all she has time to give, money for drinking fountains, churches at Nootka Sound, to found bishoprics at Van Dieman's Land and Jerusalem, and for a thousand beneficent purposes.

—Some statistics lately published show the great increase in the population of Paris of late years. At the commencement of the sixteenth century the population of the French capital amounted to only 100,000. In about 200 years later—that is, in the year 1708—Paris contained 500,000 souls, the population having more than quadrupled within two centuries. Since that time the following has been the progressive increase in the population of Paris:—

	Inhabitants.		Inhabitants.
In 1772	560,000	In 1835	900,000
In 1788	570,000	In 1842	1,000,000
In 1808	580,000	In 1851	1,053 266
In 1816	622,000	In 1861	1,500 129
In 1824	750,000	In 1865	1,667,841
In 1830	770,000		

—Sheffield, from being the little place where the armorers of Richard and Richmond went for their arrowheads before the battle of Bosworth Field, says an English paper, has become the great place where steel is made from iron and fashioned into all its many forms, and where of late the largest and thickest of armor-plates for ships of war are produced. There are now some two hundred thousand inhabitants where there were only two thousand two centuries ago, and the ratable property of the town must be nearly a million. Within the present century the Sheffield goods were carried from the town on packhorses every week, while now not much less than two thousand tons a week pass by railway to Birmingham. In those old days the streams of the rivers afforded the power that turned the wheels of the grinders and worked the hammers. Now some of the largest steam engines are employed, and the rivers where fifty years ago the people used to bathe have become the drains of the factories.

THIRD EDITION

The Trial of General Baker.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—The trial of Lafayette Baker before the Criminal Court has developed some interesting facts in relation to the detective system and pardon brokerage.

It appears from the testimony of Lieutenant Hine, that in July last he was detailed by the Assistant Secretary of War, and placed at the disposal of Baker and directed to act under his orders. He was introduced to Mrs. Cobb, the plaintiff, as Captain Howell, an ex-Confederate Captain, who was seeking for a pardon.

She told him she had great facilities for getting pardons, but would not tell what influences she had used. He drew up a statement or petition and signed it as Clarence J. Howell, and affixed a spurious magistrate's certificate. This he presented to Mrs. Cobb who said anything could be done with money. A contract was entered into and the pardon was procured. The money paid to her had been marked, and this money was afterwards found on her person and taken from her. It was a part of the money used to entrap the pardon broker.

The witness acknowledged that he made false statements to her.

During the proceedings Judge Hughes, as counsel for Mrs. Cobb, spoke of the witness Howe as a "co-conspirator with General Lafayette C. Baker, and in order to break up a legitimate business, these self-constituted guardians of the honor of the Government induced this lady to do the very thing they professed to be anxious to break up.

Even a thief cannot be convicted if money is placed in his way by conspirators to entrap him, and the conspirators are justly execrated; and now Baker and his co-conspirator, and a man who drew a false and fraudulent paper, and acknowledged that it was such, and who forged a magistrate's certificate, need not put on a look of dignity and talk to me. The days of bullying are past, and the courts of justice are wide open, and oppressors and midnight robbers must come under the law, and their deeds must be known and spoken of."

These remarks were followed by applause, which was suppressed by the Court, and the Marshal was directed to clear the room if it was repeated.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Three Persons Killed—Many Wounded.

NEW YORK, January 27.—A serious accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad this morning. The Cincinnati express due here about 7 A. M., was partially thrown from the track. Two cars, said to be sleeping cars, were precipitated off a bridge into the road below. One was completely broken to pieces, and the other very nearly destroyed. Three persons are reported as killed, and many seriously injured. The place where the accident occurred was on a small bridge over a road leading to a brick kiln near Groton.

Loss of a Steamship.

BOSTON, January 27.—The steamer *Wyandotte*, hence for New York, went ashore near Plymouth, has broken to pieces, and will be a total loss. The crew were saved. The ship is insured in New York for $60,000.

—"Mushed potats" (mashed potatoes) and "cheri-gobler" grace the bills of fare at Parisian restaurants now.

—A London servant girl recently hung herself. Beside her body, after death, was found a "sensational novel," narrating murders and suicides.

—The ambassador of Morocco, who recently arrived in Paris, brought, as a present to Louis Napoleon, six splendid stallions and a magnificent tiger.

—There are thirty thousand blind persons in Great Britain, nearly a tenth part of the number being in London. The great majority of these thirty thousand persons are in a state of destitution.

—An alarming incident occurred recently at the Zoological Garden of Stuttgard. A remarkably fine lion was confined there in a cage surrounded by a glass framework to protect the animal from cold. Mr. Werner, the proprietor, was going through a performance, and was seated on a stool in the cage, when he lost his balance and fell backwards. The lion immediately sprang on him and a terrible combat ensued; Mad'lle Werner, seeing the danger of her father, took up a heavy seat and dashed it at the glass, and the animal, terrified at the crash, released the man, who was then able to withdraw, only slightly hurt.

—Some curious statistics have just been published with respect to the population in France. It appears that the females numbered 18,741,037, and the males 18,645,276, forming altogether 9,054,030 families. There exists 5,009,120 boys under age, and 6,106,321 girls. Of 8,579,046 unmarried persons, there are 4,479,850 females. There are 931,023 widowers, and 1,790,126 widows. Of the widowers 81 are 20 years of age, and there are 820 widows of the same age. France possesses at this moment 1,529,154 girls of from 15 to 20 years of age, and 1,308,366 boys of the same age. The greatest examples of longevity are supplied by females. We find three females out of four unmarried persons who have reached the age of 105, and two widows who have passed that age. 17,371 French men, and only 13,409 French women have lost their sight; 12,447 French men, and only 9509 French women are deaf and dumb; 22,319 French women have become insane, and only 2372 French men. There are 23,407 male idiots, and only 18,118 female idiots. The female sex prevails in France, while it has constantly decreased in the city of Vienna since the year 1830, in the proportion of three-hundredths every six years.

—The evening lectures for the working classes lately introduced into France appear to have had an immense and deserved success. On a recent occasion the Secretary-General of the Minister of Public Instruction, accompanied by the Mayor of the Eleventh arrondissement, went to the evening school Rue Morond for the purpose of presenting the lecturer, M. Levy, with an official mark of the Minister's approbation. Seven hundred artisans and apprentices were present. The Secretary made a very good speech, in which he passed a high eulogium on their admirable conduct as well as on the aptitude they had displayed for study, and the attention and gratitude they had invariably manifested towards their instructors. He mentioned that in consequence of the encouragement Government had received in the numbers who attend the course of lectures delivered, it has been decided by his Excellency M. Duruy, that additional courses of lectures would be opened next May. The Secretary concluded by presenting M. Slay with the palms of office, which constitute him Officer of Public Instruction.

HOMICIDE IN A BALL-ROOM.

A YOUNG MAN SHOT DEAD.

ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

Investigation by the Coroner.

Between one and two o'clock this morning, during the progress of a ball given by the Invincible Base Ball Club, at National Guards' Hall, a fracas occurred in the entry on the first floor, during which John Maloney, aged nineteen years, was shot and instantly killed. The deed was committed by Frederick Paul, aged twenty-five years, who was arrested immediately by the Sixth Ward police officers, and locked up at the Station House. The disturbance originated in an eating saloon opposite the hall, and was resumed in the street, and extended to the entry of the hall, where the shooting occurred.

It seems to have been the renewal of an old quarrel between two rival fire companies. What part, if any, the deceased took in the fight is not shown by the evidence of the witnesses examined. All that seems to be known is that he was in the entry, and was shot there. The deceased resided with his mother in Swanson street, below Mead alley. Paul, who is twenty-five years of age, resides at No. 227 Christian street. Both men are single. The shooting, of course, created the greatest consternation in the ball-room, and put an immediate stop to any further festivity. Coroner Taylor held an investigation this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following evidence was elicited:—

Francis Schreiber, sworn—Reside at No. 318 Cherry street; know Paul, the prisoner, and Maloney, the deceased; was at the ball given last night at National Guards' Hall; met Maloney there; he was sober; saw him after he was shot; he was lying in the entry; I went from the ball-room with two friends to Clawson's eating saloon, opposite; Paul and another man was there at the eating bar; Maloney was not there; saw no difficulty between Paul and Maloney; three men came in and called for drinks; one of them looked at Paul; Paul said:—"You needn't look, it's me;" angry words passed; the smaller one of the three men ran to Paul and caught him by the neck. Before this Paul said he didn't want to have any more words; that he wanted to have it out in a fight, and that if they would stake up fifty dollars they would go out; another challenged Paul to come out in the street; one of them picked up a ketchup bottle, but Mr. Clawson took it from him; the other two men pulled the men from Paul; one of them came up and said to Paul he had a little brother who could lick him; another one took the little fellow aside and whispered something in his ear. The next I saw of the men they were in the hall; witness recognized Paul; Paul's friend said it was foolish to fight, it was only a company affair; I saw a scuffle in entry; heard pistol.

Dr. E. B. Shapleigh, who held a post-mortem examination on the body, testified that there was a pistol wound in the corner of the left eye. The ball passed through the brain, and caused death. A portion of the lead was found in the brain.

Charles Higginson, sworn—Reside at No. 49 Norfolk street; was at the ball; went in company with Conliff, McMullen, and Berry; went there about 11 o'clock; didn't see the prisoner there; didn't see him before occurrence; I had no pistol; I was on the pavement at time of shooting; I heard there was a fight when I was in the ball; ran down stairs into the street; saw a mob; they came across and went into the ball; I heard the report of a pistol from the entry; there were from thirty to forty persons there at the time; didn't appear to be a general row.

Thomas Gorman, sworn.—Reside No. 45 Beck street, below Front; was at the ball; was with Donnelly, Steel, and Bramore; went there about 9½ o'clock; know the deceased; was raised with him; don't know prisoner; I was upstairs in the ball-room about 1 o'clock this morning; Andy Graham came up and said there was a fight down stairs; he had been struck in the head; I went down and got in the entry; saw Paul and a couple more; Paul had something in his hand; either a pistol or a revolver; Paul fired; Maloney was on the right of me, and fell I saw the flash of a pistol; Paul then ran; I ran after him up stairs, and by the time I got in the ball-room two officers had him in custody; Maloney was about a good step from me when he was shot; Paul was coming in the door; he was forcing his way in through the crowd; he made no remarks, but drew the weapon from his pocket and took deliberate aim; saw no one else with a pistol; don't know what became of the pistol; saw no one attempt to protect Paul; don't think the latter was intoxicated, as he ran too good for that; we took Maloney to the hospital when the doctor said he was dead, and we brought him to the Station House.

John L. Bennett, sworn—Reside in Sansom street above Tenth; know neither prisoner nor deceased; saw Mr. Paul first last night at Clawson's, opposite the Hall, eating a plate of oysters; a lot of fellows came in there; had hard words; thought they could whip Paul; I didn't take particular notice of the affair; the first thing I knew some one hit Paul in the neck; some one jumped up and said—"I have got a brother eighteen years of age who can whip you;" Paul said he could take either of them in a fair fight and whip them; the party went out, still leaving Paul eating his oyster soup; Paul finally got up and left with his friend; Paul went across the street to the hall, when the crowd tackled him and gave him a pretty hard round of it; I saw him hit half a dozen times very hard; he went into the hall, and there I heard a pistol shot; the deceased is, I think, the man who hit Paul while in the saloon.

Robert N. Clawson, sworn—Reside No. 523 Race street; keep an eating and drinking saloon; never saw prisoner until last night; he was in my place with a friend, and got some oysters; this was about 1 o'clock this morning; in a few moments three more came in, and commenced talking; one of the party called Paul some name, and walked up and hit him while eating his oysters; Paul grabbed the man by the hair and held him; he didn't strike him; another of the party grabbed the catsup bottle; I seized it from his hand; the three who came in went out; Paul and his friend when done eating also went out; after this I heard report of pistol; heard Paul make no threats, and saw no pistol.

William A. Clawson, sworn—Reside with my brother at No. 523 Race street; knew prisoner by being in our place last night. This witness corroborated all that the previous witness had said. The party opposed to Paul called him a loafer, a coward, and a s— of a b—, and one of them challenged Paul to go into the street and fight; Paul said this was no place to fight, and he wanted nothing to do with them; a small man rushed for Paul; the latter grabbed him by the hair; Paul held him off at arm's length; the small man drew a "black-jack."

David S. Barry, sworn—Reside at No. 525 Race street; keep eating and drinking saloon; have seen prisoner frequently; I was standing at my bar about 1 o'clock, when I left to go over to the ball, having a ticket; upon reaching about half way in the entry, met a party of twelve or fifteen coming out; some of them went across the street, and some stood on the pavement; saw Paul come across the street; three made a rush for him; one of them said "That's him; give it to him;" they caught him at the door; a small man struck him three or four times; I saw one man hit Paul, and several grab for him; the man who struck Paul resembles Thomas Gorman, one of the witnesses; after being struck Paul got in the door, which was closed, and the pistol was discharged; don't know whether deceased struck Paul or not.

Samuel P. Johnson, sworn.—Reside No. 778 S. Second street; at half-past twelve o'clock I was in the ball-room; went down and crossed over to Clawson's to get a cigar; three men were there and Paul; one of them struck Paul; the latter caught him, when another struck him and the third interfered; the three went out and crossed over; I heard them say, "Wait and see if the coward comes over;" didn't see a pistol fired.

Officer John Marlin of the Sixth Ward police—Testified that he and Officer Odenheimer were standing at Sixth and Race streets; saw a party coming from the resturant towards the hall; saw a muss and started towards them; by the time we reached the hall they were all in hall; we heard pistol and rushed up stairs and arrested Paul; he said he had been attacked and had shot in self-defense; could find no pistol on him.

The case here closed, and the Coroner held Thomas Gorman, one of the witnesses, in $1000 bail for his appearance at Court to testify in the case. The other witnesses were held in their own recognizance. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, and Paul, the prisoner was committed for trial.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—In Equity—John H. Smith, as well for himself as for such holders of the common and preferred capital stock of the Catawissa Railroad Company, or either of them, as, agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit, may become parties hereto. Complainant vs. The Catawissa Railroad Company, defendant.

This a bill in equity, filed by the complainant, who is the owner and holder of a certain number of shares of the preferred, and also of the common capital stock of the Catawissa Railroad Company, and sets out the incorporation of the Company and the construction and use of a railway, commencing at Milton, in the State of Pennsylvania, and terminating at its junction with the Little Schuylkill Railroad, near Tamaqua, and connecting at Milton with the railroad of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company.

The bill also sets out the issuing of the preferred stock and of the common stock of the company, since the date of the issue of which no dividend has been paid, except a dividend of three per cent. declared and paid upon the preferred stock in the year 1864.

That at a meeting of the stockholders of the Company, held November 13, 1865, it was announced that the Directors of the Company, at their last meeting, authorized the issue of scrip for the arrearage due the preferred stock, as it now stands, bearing the same rate of interest, and that, in pursuance of such authority, the Company has given public notice that the certificates of scrip will be issued on February 1.

The complainant then avers that the dividend so declared is not out of the first earned profits of the company; he being informed and believing that the company has not made sufficient earnings in the past year, or in any year therefore, to warrant them in declaring such a dividend, or in issuing scrip for the arrearages due the preferred stock as it now stands; and charges that it is unlawful, and by its issue he, as a holder of the common stock, will not be entitled to receive any interest or dividend thereupon until the scrip so issued shall receive a proportionate part of said earnings.

The complainant, therefore, asks that it may be decreed that the company have no right to issue this scrip, as aforesaid, until the earnings of the company will warrant, and for a special injunction till hearing, restraining the defendant from issuing the said certificates of scrip on the preferred stock, until the same shall have been earned.

The case for the complainant was opened by William McMichael, Esq., and the question involved was very ably and forcibly presented. W. Heyward Drayton, Esq., and F. W. Hughes, Esq., appear for the defendants.

Meeting of the Bar.

ADDITIONAL COURTS AND ADDITIONAL JUDGES NEEDED—INCREASED COMPENSATION FOR THE JUDICIARY.

A meeting of the Bar was held at the Supreme Court Room at 12 M. to-day, to take action in reference to obtaining additional accommodations for the Judiciary. The attendance was large, and embraced many eminent "Philadelphia lawyers."

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Eli K. Price as Chairman and Henry S. Hagert as Secretary.

Mr. Price, in taking the Chair, said that the object of the meeting was to remedy the evils portrayed at the late meeting of the bar in reference to the death of Judge Thompson.

Mr. Edward Shippen said the purpose of the meeting to-day was to consider three points:—Additional Courts, additional Judges, and increased compensation for Judges. He did not anticipate final action on these points to-day, and therefore offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the subjects for the consideration of which this Bar have been convened, be referred to a committee of five, to be appointed by the Chair, in order that the same may be carefully considered.

Resolved, That the said Committee be requested to report at an adjourned meeting of the Bar, to be called by the Chairman, what action in their judgment shall be necessary or desirable in the premises, and said Committee shall confer with the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and the Judiciary of city and county of Philadelphia.

Mr. William Roach Wistar seconded the resolution, and hoped the members would agitate the matter, and create a public opinion that would remedy the evil.

The question raised by the resolution gave rise to considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Edward Shippen, Gustavus Remak, Joseph A. Clay, Josiah Randall, and others took a part.

Mr. James Lynd, the President of Select Council, explained the action of the city authorities in their effort to secure comfortable quarters for the holding of our courts. He stated that the project was to erect a building immediately south of the present room occupied by the Court of Quarter Sessions, 60 by 58, and with appropriate preparations for ventilation by openings in the floor and ceiling.

Eli K. Price addressed the meeting in reference to the influence which the legal profession were at present exercising upon the community.

The President appointed the following gentlemen members of the Committee under the resolution:—Edward Shippen, Joseph A. Clay, W. Roach Wistar, H. M. Phillips and Gustavus Remak.

OFFICER BEATEN.—This morning Officer Joshua Guyon, of the Nineteenth Ward Police, was found on the sidewalk in Vienna street, below Frankford road, in an insensible condition. He is badly injured, and it supposed he was knocked down by some parties while in the discharge of his duties.

—The rolling stock of the railway companies of Great Britain consisted at the end of 1864 of 7203 locomotives, 16,985 passenger carriages, 6506 other vehicles attached to passenger trains, 204,880 wagons for conveyance of live stock, minerals, and general merchandise, with 8036 carriages or wagons of other sorts; being a total of 243,610 engines, carriages, wagons, and vehicles, which, placed buffer to buffer, would probably extend somewhere between 600 and 700 miles, or from London into the Scottish Highlands.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, January 27, 1866.

There was a firmer feeling in the Stock Market this morning, and a moderate business doing. In Government bonds there is no material change to notice. Old 5-20s sold at 103; new do. at 102¼; and 7·30s at 98⅝. 92⅞ was bid for 10-40s; and 103¾ for 6s of 1881. State and City loans are unchanged. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 86; and new City 6s at 91.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list, and prices have an upward tendency. Catawissa preferred sold at 35¼@36¼, an advance of 1½; common do. at 22@23¼, an advance of 1¼; Reading at 49¾@49⅞, an advance of ¼; North Pennsylvania at 34½, an advance of ½; Philadelphia and Erie at 29⅞, an advance of ⅛; Northern Central at 44½; Camden and Amboy at 115; Norristown at 54; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 54⅞@55, an advance of ⅛.

In City Passenger Railway shares there is very little doing. Hestonville sold at 34⅞. 71 was bid for Second and Third; 52 for Tenth and Eleventh; 30 for Green and Coates; 25 for Girard College; and 10 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares are in good demand at full prices, with sales of North America at 202½; Philadelphia at 140; Mechanics' at 28⅞; and Girard at 52. 50 was bid for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 94 for Kensington; and 50 for Penn Township.

Canal shares continue dull. Wyoming Valley Canal sold at 57; 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 27⅞ for preferred do.; 53 for Lehigh Navigation; 113 for Morris preferred; 8⅞ for Susquehanna Canal; and 31 for Delaware Division.

Oil shares are rather firmer. Dalzell sold at 1½, no change. Mingo at 2½, an advance of ¼; and McElrath at 2·44@2½, the latter rate an advance of ⅛.

We call attention to the fact that a dividend of sixty per cent. will be paid during the year 1866 by the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Walter H. Tilden, Agent, No. 404 Walnut street.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 U S 5-20s'62	103	600 sh Catawissa pf.	35¼
$100 do....small	102½	300 sh do.	35½
$4000 U S 7·30s June.	98⅝	200 sh do.....lots	35½
$200 do....June	98⅝	100 sh do.....b30	36
$360 Pa 5s c & p.	85	100 sh do.....b30	36¼
$5000 City 6s, gas.	87	400 sh do.	35⅞
$1500 do.....new	91	200 sh do.....b30	36¼
$100 do.....mun	91	100 sh do.	35⅞
$2000 Sch Nav Loan.	80	300 sh do.....b30	36
$3000 Un Can bs.	25	200 sh N Central...s5	44½
$3000 C & A mg.6s.89.	88½	200 sh Union Canl.	3¼
100 sh Mingo.....b30	2½	300 sh Dalzell.	1½
500 sh Catawissa.	22	37 sh Cam & Am.	115
100 sh do.....b30	23¼	20 sh do.....b15.	115
100 sh do.	23	70 sh Wy V Can.	57
200 sh do.....b5	23¼	4 sh Penna R.	55
200 sh Reading.....s30	49¾	104 sh do.....lots	54⅞
100 sh do.....b30.	49⅞	22 sh Phil & Ger.	54
100 sh do.....b30.	49⅞	7 sh N Amer Bk.	202½
100 sh McElrrath.	2½	10 sh Phila Bk.	140
400 sh do.	2·44	8 sh Gir. Bank.	52
200 sh N Pa R.....lots	34½	67 sh McK & Elk.	8
100 sh do.....b60	34½	100 sh Hestonv..b30	44⅞
200 sh Ph & E.....b30	29⅞		

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.
Reported by F. T. Walton, No. 208 S. Fourth street.

FIRST CALL.

100 sh McElrath.....s5	2½	100 sh McElrath.	2
200 sh do.....b10	2½	200 sh do.....b20.	2
100 sh do.	2½	100 sh Reading ..s30	49
100 sh do.....b5	2½	300 sh Am Gum Pt.s5	1¼

HARPER, DURNEY & CO. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	139¼	139¾
American Silver, ¼s and ½s	132½	134
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	128	129
Pennsylvania Currency	85	25
New York Exchange	1-20	par.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	139¼	12 M.	139¾
11 A. M.	139¼	1 P. M.	139¾

Market dull.

The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call is quoted at 6 per cent., but with exceptional loans at 5 per cent. In Commercial paper no change. Prime bills 7 per cent., good at 8@9, and others 10@15 per cent.

"Exchange is held more firmly, and quoted 108⅞ for leading sterling, at 60 days; Bankers' sterling, 60 days, 108¼@108⅜; Bankers' sterling, 3 days, 109½; Commercial, 107½@108¼; Francs, long date, 5·18¾@5·17½; Francs, short date, 5·15@5·13¾."

—The records of the Treasury Department show that from March, 1863, up to August, 1865, abandoned and captured cotton valued at $5,744,000 was seized by the Government in the Valley of the Mississippi. Of this amount $3,300,000 have been paid into the Department, the remainder having been transferred to the original owners of cotton which to that amount had been improperly seized.

—For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, the mint and branch mints of the United States coined $32,819,248·64 in gold, silver, and copper.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, January 27.—The European advices are rather more encouraging for Breadstuffs, but they have had no perceptible effect upon our market The receipts of Flour are small, but there is no shipping demand, and the only sales are in small lots for the supply of the home trade, within the range of $7@13 for common, superfine, and fancy lots, according to quality. Small sales of Rye Flour, which is very dull at $5·50 In Corn Meal nothing doing, and prices are nominal.

There is scarcely any demand for Wheat and only a few small lots of fair and prime red sold at $2@2·20 ℔ bush. Prices of white range from $2·40 to $2·65. Southern Rye is worth 90c., and Penna. 97c @$1 Corn is very quiet; small sales of yellow at 74c. Oats are dull at 50c. Prices of Barley are nominal. About 6000 bushels Malt was disposed of, part at $1·42@1·45, and part on private terms.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is quoted at $32·50 per ton, but there is nothing doing.

In Provisions there is a firm feeling. Sales of New Pork at $30, and Ham in pickle at 13@19½c; 300 tcs. Lard sold at 18½@18¾c.

Whisky sells slowly at $2·26@2·27 for Penna. and Ohio.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Cotton is quiet at 48c. for middling. Flour dull; sales of 5500 bbls at $6·85@8·15 for State, $8·45@10·30 for Ohio, and $6·85@8·75 for Western; Southern dull; 350 bbls. sold at $8·75@15; Canadian quiet; 200 bbls. sold at $7·90@[illegible] Wheat dull. Corn quiet; sales of 21,000 bushels 82@85c. Beef steady. Pork dull. Lard quiet at [illegible]@18c. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, January 27.—Flour is quiet. W[illegible] scarce and steady. Corn dull; yellow 76c. [illegible] heavy at 48@49c. Seeds—Cloverseed firm; Flax[illegible] dull. Provisions heavy; Lard 18½c. Coffee [illegible] Sugars drooping. Whisky steady at $2·31@2·31½.

—Strakosch has leased a theatre in Vienna.

—There are on an average twelve accidents per day in the streets of Paris.

—California is successfully cultivating peanuts.

—The biggest rat in all the world is undoubtedly the Russian autocrat.

—The peppermint oil produced in Michigan last year was worth $90,000.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Aspect of Commercial Affairs in England.

From the Times.

Some of the leading British journals are engaged in the task of accounting for the decrease of bullion in the Bank of England, which has led to the serious advance in the bank rate of discount.

It appears so unaccountable to some of the economists who are most deeply exercised in the premises, that their conclusion is that there must necessarily be a heavy falling off in the payments from this side for British goods. In other words, that the British exporter is doing a heavy business on trust, and that settlements of our merchants are postponed to a dangerous extent. This is a summary way of accounting for the decrease of bullion in the Bank of England; but it is quite as fallacious as it is summary. There has never been a time in the commercial history of the country when payments from this side were made with more promptitude or greater regularity than they are to-day.

Indeed, the London *Times*, which is the chief assailant, as usual, of our commercial credit, has the assurance of correspondents deeply interested in American trade that our merchants, thus far, are disposed to anticipate the payment of bills, rather than accept any credit whatever. The crippling of the bank—if it can be called such—is due to other causes than those superficially indicated in the editorial columns of the British organ. While our civil war lasted large amounts of gold doubtless found their way to England, there to be temporarily invested at a low rate of interest. Since the restoration of law and order throughout the United States, not only have these foreign investments ceased, but far-seeing British capitalists such as the railway magnates who were here the other day, are every day seeking some new opening for increasing their stake in United States railway and other property.

Possibly it may be well and wise for the London *Times* to advise both these classes against investing in any class of American securities. But even those of our citizens who were weak enough to lose faith in the stability of their own Government during the crisis of the insurrection, have long ago recovered sufficient faith to see the advantage of making their investments solely at home. As for Mr. Kinnaird, Sir Morton Peto, and British capitalists of their class, we take it, that, inasmuch as they were not deterred by the advice of the London *Times* from investing here *during* the war, they are not likely to be so deterred by the same counsel during a time of peace and almost unparalleled industrial prosperity.

The Bank of England is doubtless exercising a wise precaution in checking in a judicious extent the disposition among English exporters to overtrading. It is certainly as little to our interest commercially, as that of the British dealer, to have the market here forced by a revival of long credits, or indeed, by any credits, either long or short. It is better that our importers should continue, as the London *Times'* correspondent describes them, to anticipate commercial bills than get one cent in arrear, especially in view of the gradual contraction of the currency which is to bring us back to specie payments.

We shall be gainers commercially, if the bank rate goes even higher than it has yet done, provided the tendency is only to restrain the British exporter from rash adventures in the American market. And whether that result is primarily brought about by the efflux of gold from England to this country, or by causes more remote, we shall be in no sense, and to no degree, the losers. Whatever has the tendency to keep us from running up heavy bills abroad, is in the way of present thrift and future safety when contraction begins in earnest. Meanwhile there is no doubt that the tendency to overtrading in England needs all the watching which the bank can give, and whatever restraint it can legitimately impose upon it, to us there must accrue an incidental benefit.

The Insurrection in Spain.

From the Tribune.

We are in possession of full accounts of the origin of the military insurrection in Spain, and of the first operations of both the insurgents and the Government forces. The insurrection, it seems, had long been planned. It was known that General Prim was at the head of it; and that at least four other generals were in open sympathy with him. The *Progressistas* used to talk so openly about the prominent outbreak, that now everybody in Spain is surprised at the failure of the Government to adopt the most suitable measures for its suppression.

The first outbreak occurred at Aranjuez, the well-known royal country residence, which is situated only one hour and a half, by rail, from Madrid, and at Ocana, a town about one hour further. Two cavalry regiments, quartered at those towns, set up the cry, "Down with the Government." They expected to find aid among the troops stationed in the capital, and, therefore, at once marched in that direction, advancing, it is said, as far as Arganda, only four leagues from Madrid. According to some accounts, there were many signs of insubordination in the Madrid regiments, but the Government succeeded in suppressing them, declared the whole military district of New Castile (comprising the provinces of Madrid, Toledo, Guadalajara, Cuenca, and Ciudad Real) in a state of siege, and despatched with great energy trustworthy regiments against the insurgents.

The latter were commanded by General Prim, who withdrew before the overwhelming forces of the Government into the mountains of Toledo, and according to the latest accounts was at a place called Urda. The telegraphic despatches, all of which have to pass the censorship of the Government, represent the insurrection as hopeless; but it is highly significant that even these despatches mention the report of a detachment of royal troops having been defeated by General Prim; and the recall of General Concha to Madrid seems to indicate that he has been unsuccessful against Prim.

Simultaneously with the outbreak at Aranguez, the garrison of Avila, the capital of a province of the same name, revolted, but not finding the expected support from the neighboring town, marched into Portugal, and were there disarmed.

In several other places attempts at insurrection were made, but easily suppressed. That the conspiracy, however, extended throughout Spain, is clearly proved by a number of circumstances. The Minister Resident expressly stated so in the Senate Chamber. Very serious disturbances took place at Barcelona, where the troops fired upon the people, and a number of the latter were killed. Similar news reaches us from a number of the other important towns, and the Government deemed it best to extend the operations of the state of siege to Aragon, comprising the provinces of Saragossa, Huesca, and Ternel.

Further intelligence as to the progress and fate of the insurrection will be waited for in all civilized countries with intense interest.

The Threatened Financial Revulsion in England.

From the Herald.

By the news from England it will be seen that a heavy financial revulsion is anticipated. There have been many indications that it was to come at no distant day.

There has been a steady, progressive rise in the rates of discount at the Bank of England for seven months. In August last the rate was three per cent., since when it has changed seven times. It is now eight per cent., which is as high as it has ever before gone, even in all the great fluctuations of the rates which have occurred since the enactment of the Bank Charter act in 1844—the act that abolished the usury laws, which had fixed interest at five per cent. But high as the rate is, the appearances are that it is to go a great deal higher, and twelve, fifteen, and twenty per cent are regarded as the possibilities of the immediate future.

It is quite possible that England is somewhat troubled at present by a real scarcity of money. America, since the close of the war, has drawn money from continental Europe to a great extent, with but little other returns than Government securities. Much that ordinarily goes to England has thus been diverted, and much also has been directly drawn from that country; indeed, it is to this cause that English writers attribute the trouble they expect. It is all, they say, because England has given such heavy credits to America. There has been also a great activity in England in almost every branch of legitimate business, and a consequently great demand for circulating medium. According to a certain school of financiers on this side the water, we have been in a dangerous condition because the demands of business were not quite up to the amount of money afloat, and we have been tremendously urged to cut the amount down by the most perilous of means; and at the same time, England has been distressed and her trade cramped by the other extreme. This scarcity of money has doubtless influenced the bank rate in its own degree, and those high rates are a burden on the poor, at least as positive as the burden of a currency not equal to specie in value.

But the mere scarcity of money does not sufficiently explain the already great rise in the bank rate, much less would it explain such a rise as English financiers expect. The high rates mean the apprehension of a coming storm. They show how imminent the bank directors believe a financial crash to be. Speculation has gone to a great extreme. In 1863, 1864, and 1865 there were eight hundred and thirty-two new joint stock companies organized, and the aggregate capital was £362,000,000, or nearly two billions of dollars. Many of these companies were the emptiest possible schemes to make money, and their number and hollowness show how blind and widespread is the mania to get rich rapidly. Large numbers of them took John Bull also in a very tender point—his relations with the United States. The eager purchaser of so many pieces of scrip in a bran new blockade-running company was not only to get rich in a few days, but he was also to inflict a great blow on England's great commercial rival. Here was a double happiness. So the mania grew. Now the mania is for companies to develope the resources of this country. It takes still more substantial appearance, and the London *Times* declares that the railway projects to be introduced into Parliament are more vast than on any previous occasion within twenty years.

Such manias precede financial smashes. It is this very rage of speculation that contributes most to hurry on and render inevitable the disaster whose deeper cause is some grand financial blunder of a people. England's great mistake—the greatest mistake ever made by a purely money-getting nation—was that she was on the wrong side in our quarrel. She was on the side that lost, and cannot pay. One of the most vast of her financial ventures was an absolute failure, and she cannot get over the blow. Stockjobbers are the influence that is bringing the trouble out, for stockjobbers, unlike legitimate business men, are demoralized, so far as rates of discount go. They are not alarmed at any figure, but like true gamblers make the venture greater, and thus push rates to such a point that all who are not in a sound condition must go down. England feels that she is not prepared for any such trial, and thus her financial writers warn that while it is idle to conjecture when the storm may come, every man who pledges himself must expect that it may come at any moment.

In this connection, as a crash in England will be severely felt here, it may occur to many that the suspension of the Columbian Insurance Company, the other day, may have some unseen relationship with what is to come and be more general. But this is not probable. That suspension evidently did not surprise every one as it did the public. Certain inside men apparently knew all about it, and indicated a lively desire to stand from under. There was an unusually large movement in the company's stock on the few days preceding the disaster. Six hundred shares were sold, and nearly five hundred more were offered for sale. The price of shares sold on January 13, 17, and 20, ran from seventy-one to fifty-four per cent. Perhaps this was the final rush of the operators getting out after the green ones had been fairly gotten in.

There is a family likeness to the operations of the men who make corners. Corner men fix on some obscure, depreciated stock; they quietly buy it up at its naturally low rate, stowing it away all the time, until they have made it scarce. Then they begin to inquire for it, and the stock begins to go up. So, carefully manœuvring, they run it to a handsome figure. A case in our legal reports the other day showed how the stock of a Western railroad had been run up to eighteen per cent. above its par value. By this time the gudgeons—eager to bite—are after it. Then the corner men sell, but always very carefully, and get rid at a high rate of that which they bought at a very low one. So the operator makes his money at the expense of the public.

The directors of the Columbian Company will have to prove that they have not, by the use of similar tactics, enabled certain insiders to operate on the multitude. They adopted unusual means to make their stock attractive. They paid a great many dividends for a not very flourishing company. They had even advertised a dividend at the very last moment. It has been suggested that this was only a final one of many allurements to get outsiders in and so help the insiders out. The law requires that a company shall stop when twenty-five per cent. of its capital is gone, and we may be sure that the Columbian did not stop before it was necessary. But on the 23d of December the company announced that its capital was intact. It did this by advertising a dividend—for it can only pay a dividend when its capital is all right. Either, then, that dividend was illegally promised, and was intended to deceive; or the company lost one-fourth of its whole capital in the current month. The public can choose which of these it will believe; but whichever it may choose, neither can connect this suspension with those more legitimate troubles that will fall upon us as a consequence of any great financial crash across the Atlantic.

AFRICA.

Atrocities on the West Coast—Loss of the British Mail Steamer "Dane"—Expected Reinforcements for the Spanish Pacific Squadron—Affairs at Cape Colony, Etc.

At Brass and New Calabar, on the 19th of November, the natives of New Calabar made a raid on the Brass men, through Calabar creeks, and returned on the 23d November with thirty-seven prisoners. On the 24th of November a great "play" was held in Calabar town, and all the prisoners were killed and eaten. After death the bodies were cut up and divided among the chiefs, according to the number taken by each war canoe. Trade was consequently stopped.

The Spanish squadron was expected at Tenerine from Cadiz, to reinforce Admiral Pareja in the Pacific. The squadron consisted of the frigates *Almansa*, *Gerona*, and *Concepcion*; the iron-clads *Tetuan* and *Navas de Tolosa*, and the transports *San Quintin* and *San Francisco de Borgas*, the latter with the 1st, 2d, and 3d Battalions of marines on board. The French frigate *Venus* passed on the 18th December from Brest for Chili. The Spanish mail steamer *Isabella la Catolica* passed on the 20th December with despatches.

At Cape Colony war between the Orange, Free State men, and Basutos continued to progress in a desultory manner.

The British mail steamer *Dane* was lost near Cape Recife.

—Wages in New Zealand are good. General servants get $200 a year; nurses, $110; cooks, $10 a week; kitchen maids, $8 a week; coachmen, $10 a week; gardeners, $12 a week; governesses, $500 a year; dressmakers, $1 a day; milliners, $15 a week.

FINANCIAL.

REMOVAL

TO

NEW OFFICE.

On MONDAY, 8th inst., we shall remove from our temporary Office, No. 305 CHESNUT Street, to our old location,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

With greatly enlarged facilities for

PURCHASE AND SALE

OF

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES,

And the transaction of a general Banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6 1m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—FROM THIS date, HENRY D. COOKE, HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK, PITT COOKE, JOHN W. SEXTON, and GEORGE C. THOMAS are partners with us in the Firm of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.

JAY COOKE,
WM. G. MOORHEAD.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6 1m

U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.

PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 12

CHARLES HALLOWELL,

STOCK BROKER,

No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,

(ROOM No. 4).

Government, State, and Other Loan and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO 1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 12 1 3m

5'20S.

7'30s,

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

HAIR ESTABLISHMENTS.

BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT—The assortment of Braids, Wigs, Toupees Bandeaux, Fapillons, Rouleaux, Tongues, Frises Crimpees, Curls, Illusive Scalps for ladies, cannot be equalled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than elsewhere.

11 3m No. 909 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S

New Patent Deep Sand-Joint

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 4 1y No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

MERIT ALWAYS ITS OWN REWARD.

An article possessing Merit will always conquer prejudice, abuse, vilification, and aught that envy, hatred, or malice can impose upon it.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY

Is a strong evidence of the fact. Decried by numbers for what—simply if its merits were known and appreciated—it could not fail to become popular—other things less so in proportion. There is no stimulant giving evidence of so much purity as to produce certificates from such highly respectable parties as Messrs. Booth, Garret, and Camac, of Philadelphia; L. R. Chilton, New York; and Dr. A. L. Hayes, Boston.

For Nervous Debility, and all diseases requiring a pure, mild stimulant, there is nothing like it. For sale by bottle, demijohn, or barrel, at

11 NO. 225 N. THIRD STREET.

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.

No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 1 9m

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works,

11 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH STREET

At his old-established store,

IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, AND DEALER IN

FANCY FURS

FOR

LADIES AND CHILDREN.

My assortment of Fancy Furs for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing every variety that will be worn during the coming season.

Remember the name and number.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET, above Seventh.

I have no partner or connection with any other store in this city. 10 2 4m5p

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 Chesnut Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 26 1yrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

8 24 1y WINCHESTER & CO., 706 CHESNUT STREET

PAPIER MACHE GOODS

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

TARTAN GOODS,

SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.

A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

1 24 Below Tenth street.

GOFFERING MACHINES.

GOFFERING MACHINES.

A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."

FOR SALE BY

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

1 24 Below Tenth Street.

J. J. & F. H. WILLIAMS,

LUMBER,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden Streets.

1 22 6trp

4491 BOXES LAYER RAISINS.

1869 half boxes Layer Raisins,
2851 quar. " " "
2910 " M. R. "
1167 half " " "
2267 quar. " " "
500 frails Seedless "
10,000 half boxes Valencia "
300 frails soft shell Almonds.
500 kegs Malaga Grapes.
1000 half boxes Figs.
491 boxes Lemons.
100 quarter casks Olive Oil.

Imported and now landing from the barque La Plata, and for sale by

N. HELLINGS & BRO.,

1 23 6t No. 12 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

GREEN PEAS,

GREEN CORN,

FRESH PEACHES,

FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS ETC.,

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES

9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

ITALIAN MACCARONI AND VERMICELLI,

FRESH IMPORTED,

For sale by

JAMES R. WEBB,

1 13 1m WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 515 FINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10 3

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

WATCHES AND CORAL GOODS.

A large invoice of Ladies' and Gents' Watches of the best makers; and

FINE CORAL SETS,

To which the attention of those about purchasing is invited. Just received by

LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,

12 20 No. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

RIGGS & BROTHER,

Chronometer,

Clock, and

Watchmakers,

No. 244 S. FRONT STREET,

Have constantly on hand a complete assortment of Clocks, etc., for Railroads, Banks, and Counting Rooms, which they offer at reasonable rates.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of fine Watches and Clocks. 1 5 1m*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,

11 11smth1yrp Below Fourth.

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.

Large and handsome assortment of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE

CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,

5 22 1yrp No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,

Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20 1y No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-ware.

8 30 1y

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY OF

MATHEWS, POULSON & CO.,

ATTORNEYS,

No. 808 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia—Box 2631.

Claims for Bounty, Back Pay, Prize Money, and Pension Claims, promptly collected.

E. T. MATHEWS,
(Late of Treasury Department, at Washington, D. C.).
E. POULSON,
(Late U. S. Pension Agent).
A. TRUMP. 1 15 1m

HARNESS ORNAMENTS.

WILLIAM LITTLE, Jr.,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

HARNESS ORNAMENTS,

No. 623 COMMERCE STREET (Third Story),

ENTRANCE ON WHEELER'S COURT.

ORNAMENTS, MONOGRAMS, LETTERS, CRESTS ROSETTES, ETC.,

Of any Special Design made to order at the shortest notice, and at REASONABLE PRICES. 1 2tuthslm*

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

GROCERS

AND

TEA DEALERS,

No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.,

Have just received

NEW BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT,
DRIED PEACHES, DRIED CHERRIES,
NEW YORK PLUMS,
NEW PRESERVED GINGER 1 5 6m

PATENT WIRE WORK,

FOR RAILING, STORE FRONTS,

GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.

IRON BEDSTEADS AND WIRE WORK

In variety, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SON,

1 18 1m No. 11 N. SIXTH STREET

WILEY & BROTHER,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.

Also, the celebrated

"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,

which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.

Motto of Lone Jack:—

"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT.
Kensington Screw Dock.
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

1 1 No. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

SEVERE TEST OF MARVIN'S SAFE

At Charleston Fire, October 18, 1865.

"After removing my safe (one of Marvin & Co.'s Patent) from the ruins, where it had lain for FIFTEEN *hours exposed to intense heat*, I found my books in a perfect state of preservation. I express my delight and entire satisfaction with the result, and heartily advise all to purchase Marvin & Co.'s safes.

(Signed) "W. H. CHAFEE."

A full assortment of the above SAFES, the only perfectly dry, as well as thoroughly fire-proof ones in the market, for sale by

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESNUT STREET,

(Masonic Hall), Phila.,

No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Dwelling House Safes, ornamental styles.

Safes of other makes taken in exchange. Send for descriptive circular. 1 20 1m

ANOTHER TEST

OF

HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY!

The Herring Safe used in the office of our warehouses, destroyed by the disastrous fire of the night of the 22d instant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any safe will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off, and the whole surface scaled and blistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and uninjured.

This Safe is now on exhibition in our warehouse on Seventh street, with the books and papers still remaining in it just as it was when taken from the ruins. Merchants, Bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and examine it.

J. P. BALTHOLOW,
Agent for Herring's Safes,
1 1 No. 558 SEVENTH St., Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—ROASTED RIO COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

35 CENTS.—BEST ROASTED RIO COFFEE, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

40 CENTS—FINEST OLD JAVA, ROASTED, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

70 CENTS.—BLACK AND GREEN TEA SIFTINGS, in quantities not less than one pound, at WILSON'S.

GOOD DOLLAR TEA, BLACK AND GREEN, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 1 2 1m

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40 CTS. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—Established in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors, Choice Havana Cigars, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces, English and Scotch Ale and Porter, Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, Etc. Navy Messes put up with care.

1 3 1y No. 118 S. SECOND Street, JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

G. W. PITCHER,

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MANUFACTURER,

AND DEALER IN

Photograph Albums,

BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,

Magazines, Novels, and all the New Publications.

CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.

Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.

808 CHESTNUT ST. 808

BROWN & MAGEE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TRUNKS,

VALISES,

BAGS,

RETICULES,

And all styles of goods suitable for

Travellers and Excursionists.

A large stock of

MOROCCO TRAVELLING BAGS AND RETICULES,

FOR GENTS AND LADIES,

Of our own Manufacture, suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

11 25 No. 708 CHESNUT STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 1y

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

THE MARKETS.—The quotations for to-day are almost the same as last week. The wholesale prices of cattle and sheep have fallen, but dealers continue to keep up their rates:—

Meats—roast beef, ₱ lb	22@26
" corned beef, ₱ lb	14@18
" rump steaks, ₱ lb	22@26
" sirloin steaks, ₱ lb	30@35
" smoked, ₱ lb	18@24
" porter-house steaks, ₱ lb	24@28
Mutton, fore-quarter, ₱ lb	12@14
" hind " ₱ lb	18@20
" chops ₱ lb	20@22
Veal, hind-quarter, ₱ lb	20@25
" fore-quarter, ₱ lb	12@15
" cutlets, ₱ lb	25@30
Potatoes, white, ₱ half peck	22@23
" sweet	25@30
Poultry, fowls, ₱ lb	20@25
" spring chickens, ₱ lb	18@22
Sausages, ₱ lb	22@25
Sheep Tongues, ₱ dozen	60@65

REPORT OF THE WILLS HOSPITAL.—The thirty-first annual report of this institution shows the expenses of the past year amounted to $12,304·68. The number of patients treated during the year was 248. Of these there were admitted during the year, 224. Number discharged during the year, 252. Leaving under treatment December 31, 1865, 16. Of those discharged there were:—Cured, 127; improved, 81; incurable, 18; eloped, 5; died, 1.

During the year there were two hundred and fourteen surgical operations performed in the hospital. From patients and other sources there has been received and paid to the City Treasurer, during the year, the sum of $2382·23.

FIRST GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.—The old church property belonging to the First German Reformed congregation, in Race street, near Fourth, has been offered for sale by the trustees. It is the intention of the congregation to locate in a more central position, many of the members having removed to distant parts of the city. This is one of the oldest and most influential churches of this persuasion in this section, the labors of Rev. Dr. Bomberger, the pastor, having been crowned with signal success. During the past few weeks a series of interesting and instructive meetings have been held in the church for the purpose of giving proper catechetical instruction to those who form the younger portion of the membership.

THE YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR.—One of the most brilliant and attractive masquerade balls ever given in Philadelphia takes place at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, under the auspices of the Young Mænnerchor Association. The festivity is got up for social entertainment, and not for pecuniary purposes, and consequently will be most select. A reunion of the managers of the association took place last night, at which there were present a number of the members of the press, and a host of invited guests.

FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.—A Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood, District of Philadelphia, was held on Tuesday evening, eleven Circles being represented. Mr. J. A. Keenan, District Centre, presided. A Committee on resolutions reported a series, in which devotion to the cause of Irish liberty is reaffirmed, and the friends of Irish nationality are urged to supply material aid in furtherance of it.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBER.—Barney Rourke was committed for a further hearing yesterday afternoon, at the Central Station, on the charge of having been implicated in the robbing of F. W. Weest, residing at Twenty-third and Lombard streets. Mr. Weest was waylaid, knocked down, and robbed of his watch, about nine o'clock on the evening of the 23d instant.

FIFTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.—The 58th Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel Cecil Clay, arrived here yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from Baltimore, and proceeded to Camp Cadwalader. This was formerly Colonel J. Richter Jones' regiment, and it has done important duty to the Government. It was organized in July, 1861.

SOCIETY FOR ALLEVIATING THE MISERIES OF PRISONS.—This society held its eightieth anniversary on Thursday evening. It still pursues its quiet career of usefulness. The most important work which it has on hand is that of reform in the county prisons, which are, in too many cases, simply schools of crime.

THE BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.—The semi-annual commencement of the Boys' Central High School will take place at the Academy of Music on the 15th of February. The examination for the admission of candidates commences on Monday, the 5th inst. The examination of the pupils of the school is now in progress.

SLIGHT FIRE AT THE NAVY YARD.—A slight fire occurred about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon on board the United States supply steamer *South Carolina*, which is anchored at the north dock of the Navy Yard. It was extinguished by means of the engine at the yard.

PROFESSIONAL COMMITTED.—Barney McIlhenny, an alleged professional thief, was arrested at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening by Detective Henderson. At a hearing yesterday afternoon he was committed to prison for ninety days.

CENTENARIANS IN EUROPE.—A French journalist has made a list of the number of deaths in the year 1865 of persons who attained the age of 100 years and upwards, France not included. England holds a respectable place in the list, having five names out of only 19 collected from the whole world. The following is the list, which might be added to by further investigation:—Mrs. Burchell, 100 years, Brighton; Mrs. Isabella Ross, 105 years, Market Weighton; Mrs. Mary Flinn, 100 years, London; Mrs. Margaret Curtels, 103 years, Shalton Rectory, Norfolk; Mrs. Sarah Englefield, 101 years, Wakefield; E. Nauwelaers, 103 years, Brussels; Isabelle Somer, 100 years and 8 months, Destelbergen, Belgium; Catherine Van Welle, 101 years, Alost; Lorenzo Risso, 100 years, Rossighone, Liguria; M. Agathange, formerly abbot of the Russian convent of St. George, Crimea, 108 years; the Austrian general, Count Civalart de Happancourt, 100 years; the Indian warrior, Bloody Hand, 100 years, at Cattaraugas; Madame Angelique Doyer, 113 years, at Quebec; Widow Gaggero, 106 years, at Genoa; Luisa Maria de Oliveira, 107 years, arrondissement de Louza, Portugal; Jean Schlagentweitt, 117, Vienna; Madame Daniel Couture, 102 years, Levis, Canada; Rabello de Penafiel, Portugal, 106 years.

LIGHTHOUSES ON THE SOUTHERN COAST.—In consequence of Congress having as yet failed to act upon the recommendations of the Chief of the Lighthouse Board, very little progress has been made in the work of re-establishing lighthouses on the Southern coast. There are yet upwards of eighty lighthouses and boats along the coast from the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay to the coast of Texas that need to be put in working order. Many of the houses and boats are only partially damaged, and would require very little time and expense to thoroughly repair them, while again some of the most extensive works have been entirely destroyed. As soon as Congress makes an appropriation for this purpose, the work will commence in earnest.—*National Intelligencer.*

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND ORGAN CONCERT,
AT THE OPENING OF THE
NEW ORGAN,
IN UNION M. E. CHURCH,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, February 1st.
Some of the best talent has been engaged for the occasion.
Tickets 50 cents, at the Methodist Book Store, No. 56 N. Fourth and at the door. 1 27 stuwth 4t*

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the PROGRAMME OFFICE, No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock every evening. 1 1y

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. E. L. TILTON, F. MORDAUNT, W. H. WALLIS, JOHN L. CARNCROSS—Stage Managers.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO FRANK BROWER, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, January 31, 1866.
CORRESPONDENCE.
PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 1866.
FRANK BROWER, Esq.—Dear Sir:—The undersigned, on behalf of a large number of your friends and fellow-citizens, desire your acceptance of a complimentary testimonial, signifying in some degree the esteem in which you are held by those who have long recognized in you the estimable citizen and the true artiste. We are requested also to ask that you designate at what time and place this professed expression may be carried into effect.
We remain very truly, your friends,

Lawlor, Everett & Hincken,	Frederick W. Grayson,
William Meeser,	Charles E. Warburton,
F. L. Fetherston,	Charles H. Graffen,
E. W. C. Greene,	George L. Jacoby,
Charles C. Wilson,	Hon. John W. Forney,
Robert C. Smith,	Grover & Sinn,
John Toy,	Joseph D. Murphy,
John L. Carncross,	John C. Risley,
Hon. Wm. V. McGrath,	Colonel George G. Thomas,
Colonel John H. Taggart,	Thomas J. Barger,
David M. Lyle,	L. E. Cambios,
Hugh Rankin,	Charles W. Brooke,
J. E. Salter,	Henry J. McIntyre,
John Thornley,	Joseph J. Reiner,
Joseph S. Allen,	Richard Penistan,
William H. Bessonet,	James Freeborn,
William B. Barnes,	Samuel Daniels,
General Wm. F. Small,	General Peter Lyle,
James M. Leddy,	Horn & Holt,
Samuel Miller,	H. W. Kanaga,
George Campbell,	John Dolman,
John J. Garusha,	James W. Bancker,
George H. Moore,	George H. Vandyke,
James Reilly,	Joseph Davis,
William Heaton, Jr.,	Dr. David Worrell,
O. A. Daly,	Joseph G. Fowler,
James C. McCleës,	W. L. German,
Henry C. Meeser,	W. H. Glenn,
C. C. McLaughlin,	H. M. Dorland,
Henry B. Bobb,	Theodore G. Vandyke,
H. S. Gatzmer,	Frank S. Johnson,
Richard W. Shannon,	Reuben J. Delaney,
William J. Jones,	John Elkinton,
Wm. A. Delaney,	John Monteith,
Wm. J. Pollock,	Samuel McAuley,
William King,	George S. Jones,
James Blaylock,	Edward Irvin,

And others.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22, 1866.
To Messrs. Lawlor, Everett & Hincken, E. W. C. Greene, Frederick W. Grayson, F. L. Fetherston, Charles C. Wilson, William Meeser, Robert C. Smith, Charles H. Graffen, William H. Bessonet, Esqs.; Hon. William V. McGrath, General William F. Small, General Peter Lyle, Colonel John H. Taggart, Charles E. Warburton, Richard W. Shannon, George H. Moore, L. E. Cambios, David M. Lyle, John C. Risley, Frank S. Johnson, Charles W. Brooke, and others.
Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 12th instant tendering me a Complimentary Benefit, has been received, and I cannot express to you the grateful emotions a perusal of its contents created. In a long career, it has ever been my aim to meet the approval of the public, and this token that my efforts have been appreciated by so many of my friends in this city, cannot but be gratifying to me, and stimulate me to greater efforts in the future.
Thanking you for the kind expressions conveyed in your letter, I accept your generous offer, and would name WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 31st instant, and the New Chesnut Street Theatre, as the time and place where it would give me pleasure to meet my friends and patrons. I remain, very truly, your friend,
1 25 4t FRANK BROWER.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS OF ARRAH-NA-POGUE. ARRAH-NA-POGUE. ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
THIS EVENING, the great Irish spectacular Drama, in 3 acts, ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
Mr. T. F. GLENNEY, his first appearance in this city, as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSIE ORTON as ARRAH MEELISH.
(The two originals of these characters in America.)
This thrilling and highly interesting picture of Irish Life will be presented with ALL ITS ORIGINAL SPLENDOR.
New and beautiful scenery, by RICHARD SMITH and his brother WILLIAM.
NEW AND INGENIOUS MECHANICAL EFFECTS, by Joseph Strahan and Thomas Blackwood.
NEW AND APPROPRIATE WARDROBE, Manufactured from designs furnished by Dion Boucicault, from London.
All the original music Rendered by Birgfeld and the grand Orchestra.
NEW PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS, By John Dasey and Assistants.
AND A GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS.
Shaun-the-Post, a Wicklow Carman..Mr. T. F. Glenney
Arrah Meelish..........Miss Josie Orton
Colonel O'Grady..........Mr. F. Mordaunt
Beamish McCoul..........Mr. G. H. Clarke
In consequence of the length and importance of ARRAH-NA-POGUE, it will constitute the entire evening's performance.
Doors open at 6·15. Performance commences at 7·45.
ADMISSIONS—25 cents, 50 cents and $1.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
SIXTH NIGHT OF MISS HOSMER.
GREAT SATURDAY EVENING BILL.
TRAGEDY AND STIRRING DRAMA.
SATURDAY EVENING, January 27,
LUCRETIA BORGIA. LUCRETIA BORGIA. LUCRETIA BORGIA.
Lucretia Borgia..........Miss JEAN HOSMER
Duke Alfonso..........E. L. Tilton
Gennaro..........McKee Rankin
To conclude with the great drama of the LONELY MAN OF THE OCEAN.
Jack Gally..........E. L. Tilton
Lieut. Adam Buthford..........McKee Rankin
Becky Bowles..........Mrs. C. Henri
MONDAY, MISS HOSMER AS EVADNE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
SATURDAY NIGHT GALA.
JOHN S. CLARKE in great Comic Characters.
SPLENDID COMEDY, DOMESTIC PLAY, ROMANTIC DRAMA.
To commence with Poole's Comedy of PAUL PRY.
"I'VE JUST DROPPED IN."
After which the Comic Drama from the Works of Dickens, called NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.
Illustrating Incidents in the Lives of Nicholar and the Orphan Boy Smike.
To conclude with the Sensational Drama of JONATHAN BRADFORD; Or, the Murder at the Road-side Inn.
Scene 4—FOUR DISTINCT APARTMENTS.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
WONDERFUL BEDOUIN ARABS.
Re-engaged for one week more. Also, MAD'LLE ZANFRETTA, the greatest Tight-Rope Artist in the world.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
50 Horses and 100 Performers.
WM. F. WALLETT WILL APPEAR ON MONDAY NEXT

CONCERT HALL.
POSITIVELY THE LAST THREE NIGHTS OF ROBERT HELLER, AND HIS PHENOMENAL, MARVELLOUS, INCOMPREHENSIBLE, ANTIQUE, TERRIBLE, STUPENDOUS, AND UNIQUE EGYPTIAN WONDER, THE SPHYNX.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY, WITH AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.
The Piano used upon this occasion will be the magnificent Steinway Grand Piano Forte, sent expressly for this purpose.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Seats may be secured, three days in advance, at Chas. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store.
Last Grand Matinee, SATURDAY, January 27.

ASSEMBLY BUILDING—LARGE SALOON. Corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, THE ORIGINAL PEAK FAMILY SWISS BELL RINGERS, VOCALISTS, HARPIST, VIOLINIST, AND PIANIST, 240 SILVER BELLS.
A BEAUTIFUL CHIME OF SILVER STAFF BELLS.
The Piano (George Steck & Co.'s make) is furnished by Mr. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut streets.
Seats may be secured three days in advance at the Music Store of Charles W. A. Trumpler. Ticket Office open from 8 till 4.
Admission 35 cents. Secured Seats, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. No half price to secured seats.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. To commence at 7½.
Matinee admittance, 35 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Matinee—Doors open at 2 o'clock. Commence at 3.
1 23 5t C. C. CHASE, Business Agent.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth. Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of CHRIST REJECTED still on exhibition 11

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY
THE SECOND CONCERT
OF THE SEASON WILL BE GIVEN IN
MUSICAL FUND HALL,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 9, 1866,
When the Grand Oratorio of
ELIJAH
Will be performed.
The following Professional Talent have been engaged:
Miss M. H. ALEXANDER, Soprano.
Miss CAROLINE McCAFFREY, Contralto.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, of New York, Tenor.
Mr. J. F. RUDOLPHSEN, of Boston, Basso.
And the full GERMANIA ORCHESTRA, over thirty instruments, CHARLES SCHMITZ, Leader. With a Chorus of over two hundred and fifty voices.
The whole under the direction of
CARL SENTZ.
In order to allow all who wish to hear this magnificent Oratorio, the Directors have resolved to admit the public to the
GENERAL REHEARSAL,
ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, February 8.
Those subscribers who wish to avoid the crowd on the night Concert, will have the privilege of using their Tickets at the Rehearsal.
This Oratorio will be gotten up superior to anything of the kind ever performed in this city. The platform will be enlarged, so as to accommodate the large Orchestra and Chorus.
Tickets for the Rehearsal..........50 cents.
" " Concert..........$1.
To be had at TRUMPLER'S, Seventh and Chesnut streets; LEE & WALKER'S, Chesnut street, above Seventh street; and at W. H. BONER'S, No. 1102 Chesnut street. 1 27 slt

NEW PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM, No. 833 MARKET Street.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE BRILLIANT ACCESSION OF CURIOSITIES, FROM BARNUM'S MUSEUM, NEW YORK.
THE NOVA SCOTIA GIANTESS!
The tallest lady living, aged nineteen years, eight feet one inch high, weighing 442 pounds.
MISS LIZZIE REED.
The Smallest Woman in the world, twenty-two years old, thirty two inches high, weighs 35 pounds.
ZURULY FANNUM, from a remote province of "Circassia", having been ransomed at a great expense while on her way to a Turkish market; together with 10,000 NATURAL CURIOSITIES, forming altogether one of the most attractive exhibitions ever presented to the public.
Admission to view the whole, 35 cents. Children, 25c.
Open daily from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.
1 22 6t H. P. INGALLS, Proprietor.

COAL.

COAL! COAL!!
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
AT
ALTER'S
COAL YARD,
NINTH STREET,
BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 111

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 81y

PIANOS, &c.

ESTEY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,
Not only UNEXCELLED, but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing-Room. For sale only by
E. M. BRUCE,
No. N. SEVENTH Street.
Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. 7 13 6m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO 1 17 4p
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET.

FINE
OPERA GLASSES.
A VERY LARGE VARIETY.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

ORLEANS HOUSE,
No. 531 CHESNUT STREET:
PHILADELPHIA,
J. STEPPACHER,
PROPRIETOR,
Conducted on the European plan. 11 25 3m

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

WE THIS DAY ESTABLISH A
BRANCH BANKING HOUSE
AT No. 3 NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866. 1 2rp

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER'S STORES AND GOVERNMENT HORSES.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., January 23, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain A. M. Cumming, A. Q. M., at the Canton Warehouse, Fell's Point, Baltimore, Md., on FRIDAY, February 2, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of Unserviceable Quartermasters' Stores, consisting of—

Adzes,	Paulins,
Anchors,	Pillows,
Andirons,	Planes,
Augers,	Pokers,
Axes, Broad,	Presses, Letter,
Balls and Chains,	Punches,
Barrels,	Rakes,
Bars, Grate,	Roofing, Felt,
Bedsteads,	Saddles,
Benches,	Saddlers' Tools,
Bevels,	Screws, Bench,
Bits, Bridle,	Screw-drivers,
Blacksmiths' Tools,	Spades and Handles,
Blankets,	Squares,
Blocks, Tackle,	Tables,
Boilers, assorted,	Wheelbarrows,
Brace and Bits,	Window Blinds,
Bridles Riding,	Wood Horses,
Brushes, Horse,	Zinc, etc. etc.
Caps, assorted,	Kettles, Tea,
Carpenters' Tools,	Ladders,
Casks, Water,	Lamps,
Candlesticks,	Lanterns,
Collars, Horse,	Levels, Spirit,
Cups, Tin,	Mallets,
Curry Combs,	Mattresses,
Desks, Office and Field,	Mortars and Pestles,
Dividers,	Cars,
Fenders,	Pans, assorted,
Files,	Picks,
Forges,	Pins, Picket,
Forks, Stable,	Plates,
Furnace,	Pots, Coffee,
Gauges,	Pumps, assorted,
Girths,	Quilts,
Grates,	Rasps,
Grindstones,	Rope,
Halyards,	Saddle Bags,
Handcuffs,	Saws, assorted,
Harness, amb. and wag.,	Scythes,
Hatchets,	Shovels,
Hay Press,	Spittoons,
Hoisting Apparatus,	Stoves and Pipe,
Hods, Coal,	Wagon Covers,
Hose,	Whips,
Iron,	Wire,
Nails, H. S.,	Wrenches.
Ovens.	

And on SATURDAY, February 3, 1866 at Camp Newport, Baltimore, Md., 60 (more or less) Good Serviceable Horses,

Ambulances,	Drays,
Halters,	Harness.
Wagons, army & spring,	

Particular attention is invited to the superior quality of these Horses, Ambulances, and Wagons, which are much better than any heretofore offered for sale.
The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
G. W. BRADLEY,
1 26 6t Col. and Chief Q. M. Mid. Mil. Dept.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 10, 1866.
Sale of about one thousand (1000) tons of Navy SHOT and SHELL at the Forts near the entrance to Cape Fear River, North Carolina.
Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February, 1866, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, without reserve, and in lots to suit purchasers, about one thousand (1000) tons, more or less, of SHOT and SHELL thrown into the Forts at the entrance of Cape Fear River, N. C., by the Navy during their bombardment.
Terms cash in Government funds, one-half the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the estimated weights immediately upon the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder on the actual weights upon delivery and removal, which must take place within ten days after the sale, otherwise the projectiles will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE,
1 27 16t Chief of Bureau.

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 1y

BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!
IMPORTANT TO BUYERS.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, ETC.,
Which have been slightly damaged by removal during the night of the fire, will be closed out at astonishing low prices.
LINFORD LUKENS,
N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESNUT STS.
Also, an entirely new stock of Fine Dress Shirts, Cashmere Scarfs, Neckties, Gloves, Mufflers, Etc. Etc., which are offered at the usual low rates.
Now's the time to secure Bargains. 1 23 8t

CHEAP—ONLY TEN CENTS FOR
ONE OF J. B. CAPEWELL & CO.'S
CELEBRATED WIND-GUARD AND AIR-HEATERS
FOR COAL OIL LAMPS,
Patented October 25, 1865.
CAPEWELL & CO.'S Wind Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.
Use the Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.
TEN CENTS ONLY FOR CAPEWELL & CO.'S PATENT Wind-Guard and Air Heater for Oil Lamps.
If you want to save oil use the Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater, for Oil Lamps.
Great saving in Glass Chimneys. Use CAPEWELL & CO.'S Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater, as it keeps them from breaking.
CAPEWELL & CO.'S Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater saves one-third more oil than any other lamp. Try one—they cost but ten cents.
Great inducements offered to agents.
Sold wholesale only by
J. B. CAPEWELL & CO.,
Flint Glass Manufacturers, Westville, N. J.
Office, northwest corner of SECOND and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.

CAPEWELL'S PATENT WIND-GUARD AND AIR HEATER FOR COAL OIL LAMPS
Sent to any part of the United States, post paid, on the receipt of Twenty-five cents. They use one-third less oil than any other Lamp now in use. They prevent the glass from breaking or the lamp from smoking.
J. B. CAPEWELL & CO. Patentees,
1 22 1m No. 203 RACE Street, Philad'a.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book-cases, Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

TENER & DAVIS,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 13 S. THIRD STREET,
MERCANTILE CLAIMS COLLECTED,
And Law Business of all kinds attended to in all parts of the United States and Canada with fidelity.
MATURING PAPER COLLECTED AT USUAL BANK RATES. 1 13 12trp

GOVERNMENT SALES.

EXTENSIVE SALES OF GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MILITARY RAILROAD, NASHVILLE, Tennessee, January 9, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at Memphis, Tennessee, WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1866 the following described Rolling Stock, viz:—
Four (4) Locomotive Engines, five feet gauge—three old and dismantled, one repairable.
Sixteen (16) Box and nine (9) Flat Cars (more or less), five feet gauge.
Same time and place—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, five feet gauge, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, twelve miles north of Grand Junction.
AT NASHVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1866, will be sold the following described Rolling stock, all of five feet gauge, and in good running order, viz.:—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
Eighteen (18) Locomotive Engines, R. Norris & Sons, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Rodgers' L. and M. Works, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Swinbourn & Smith, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Tender.
Two Hundred (200) Flat and Box Cars, more or less.
Same time and place:—
Five (5) Locomotive Engines, unserviceable.
Boilers and Running Gears for Two (2) Dummy Engines, unserviceable.
Five (5) Spans (150 feet each) McCallum's Truss Bridge.
Two (2) Spans Bridge (50 feet each).
One Hundred and Thirty-three (133) perch of first and second-class Cut Stone, comprising foundation of Round House.
Will also be sold on above-mentioned dates at MEMPHIS and NASHVILLE, the balance of MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY remaining undisposed of at that time.
Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government funds; or when purchased by railroad companies, on credit (if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly instalments with interest at the rate of 7·30 per cent. per annum, secured by bond satisfactory to the Government for double the amount of the property purchased.
Full descriptions of the Engines can be obtained on application to Captain S. R. HAMILL, A. Q. M., Nashville, Tennessee.
F. J. CRILLY,
1 15 25t Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, January 22, 1866.
SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
Will be sold at Public Auction at the United States Government Warehouse, HANOVER Street Wharf, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, January 29, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Quartermaster's Stores, viz:—
689 sets Four-horse Wagon Harness, new and in original packages.
1781 single sets Lead-horse Wagon Harness, new and in original packages.
76 sets Six-horse Artillery Harness, new and in original packages.
370 single sets Lead-horse Wagon Harness, serviceable.
559 single sets Lead-horse Wagon Harness.
101 Mule Litters and Harness, second-hand.
149 Pack Saddles.
2637 Nose Bags, new.
179 Carpincho Skins, new.
180 yards Green Baize, new.
885 pounds Iron Wire, new.
25,566 pounds Chain Cable, new.
35,638 pounds Wrought Spikes, new.
Terms of sale—Cash, in Government funds.
By order of
Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster,
Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY BOWMAN,
1 22 6t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at the Government Warehouse, corner of Seventeenth and H streets, Washington, D. C., on MONDAY, January 29, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Clothing, etc., consisting of

Drums,	Kettles,
Sashes,	Knapsacks,
Books,	Haversacks,
Jackets,	Hospital Tents,
Blankets,	Wall Tents,
Bedsacks,	Sibley Tents,
Leggings,	Common Tents,
Havelocks,	Flags,
Cap Covers,	Coats,
Rubber Blankets,	Caps,
Rubber Ponchos,	Pack Saddles,
Axes,	Vests,
Pickaxes,	Trowsers,
Hatchets,	Shirts,
Spades,	Turbans,
Shovels,	Etc., Etc.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the stores are sold.
The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster,
1 15 12t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., on THURSDAY, February 8, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, consisting of—

Chairs,	285 Saddles,
Desks,	Whips,
Tables,	Portable Forges,
24 four horse Wagons,	Chisels,
68 two-horse Wagons,	Planes,
35 Carts,	Hammers,
2 Hearses,	Axes,
4 Spring Wagons,	Vises,
3 Ambulances,	Hose Carriages,
Wagon Bodies,	Hoes,
Wagon Wheels,	Shovels,
Chains,	Spades,
Blankets,	Kettles,
Bridles,	Mattocks,
Gum Buckets,	Bake Ovens,
Horse Collars,	Brooms,
Wagon Covers,	Tubs,
Horse Covers,	927 lbs. Castings,
932 sets Mule Harness,	12 476 lbs. Scrap Iron,
33 sets Horse Harness,	3620 lbs. Cast Iron,
207 sets Ambulance Harness,	22 697 lbs. Wire Iron,
	762 lbs. Rope, etc.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole is sold.
The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
1 25 11t Depot of Washington.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 18, 1866.
Sale of serviceable and unserviceable NAVY POWDERS, at the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia.
There will be sold to the highest bidders, at public auction, at noon on the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, *by sample*, five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three (534,403) pounds of Navy Powders, as follows:—

502,360	pounds,	serviceable.
7,877	"	condemned.
19,518	"	damaged.
4,648	"	compressed.
534,403		

As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272,355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powders may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
Terms cash, in Government funds, one-half of the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed.
H. A. WISE,
1 22 mws t 3 14 Chief of Bureau.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—
LARGE SALE OF FINE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
Will be sold at Auction at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse,
PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, TENN., ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1866.
200 General Operating Cases;
25 Minor do do
25 Exsecting and Trephining Cases;
55 Post Mortem Cases, large;
100 Dissecting Cases;
200 Pocket Cases, two folds;
250 do do three folds;
150 Stomach Pumps, part flute-key valve;
350 Teeth Extracting Instruments;
500 Davidson's Self-Injecting Syringes;
1,000 Scarificators;
12,000 Cupping Glasses and Tins;
1,500 Trusses single and double;
1,400 Scissors;
5,000 Tourniquets, all patterns;
1,500 Hard Rubber Syringes, assorted sizes;
800 Sets Splints, all sizes;
Stethoscopes, Tongue Depressors, Syringes hypodermic, Etc., Obstetrical Cases, Speculums, Lancets Etc. Etc. Etc.
A portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The balance is entirely new. The general operating cases contain instruments for amputations, exsections, minor operations, and sets of Catheters and Sounds.

AT SAME PLACE
ON WEDNESDAY, February 14,
WILL BE SOLD, A STOCK OF
NEW BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, WRAPPING PAPER,
AND
3000 STANDARD MEDICAL BOOKS,
Consisting in part of
140 copies Gray's Anatomy;
50 do Dunglison's Medical Dictionary;
250 do Practice Medicine, Woods', Bennet's, Watson's, etc.;
50 do Dalton's Physiology;
50 do Virchow's Pathology;
130 do Surgery—Gross, Erichson, Ferguson, etc.;
400 do U. S. Dispensatory;
60 do Beck's Jurisprudence;
50 do Parrish's Pharmacy;
40 do Therapeutics, Wood, and Stille;
300 do Minor Surgery;
575 do Surgical Anatomy;
70 do Chemistry, Fownes;
20 do Webster's Dictionary, etc. etc. etc.;
650 Blank Books, 4 quires Cap ½ bound;
1000 do do small quarto;
325 do do fine, whole bound;
500 Reams Writing Paper, cap, letter, and note;
70 do Writing Paper, assorted;
1000 Inkstands, various patterns;
200,000 Envelopes, assorted;
3000 Black Books, miscellaneous;
300 Portfolios;
Pencils, Pens, Ink, etc., etc., etc.
Some of the Medical Books are second-hand, and will be sold separately.
The Books and Instruments can be inspected the day before the sale.
Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Brevet Colonel U. S. Volunteers,
1 24 15t Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at Public Auction at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—
400 Field, Siege, and Sea Coast Cannon; wrought and cast-iron, Smooth-bore and Rifled, of calibres varying from three to eleven inches, including 22 Cast Iron Guns unfinished.
36 Mortars—Cast Iron—12-pounder, 24-pounder, 8-inch, and 10-inch.
28,326 Shot, Shell, Spherical Case, Grape and Canister for Smooth-bore and Rifle Guns, of Calibres varying from 10-pounder to 10-inch.
432 Breech-loading Carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Maynard's," and "North's"—new and repaired.
340 Muskets and Rifles, United States manufacture, new and repaired.
604 Foreign Rifles, "Austrian," Calibre 54, new and repaired.
17 Smooth-bore Pistols—Calibre 54, new.
192 Breech-loading Carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Sharp's," and "Starr's."
27 Rifles—"Henry's" and Spencer's."
1582 Muskets and Rifles—United States and Foreign manufacture of various calibres.
525 Revolvers—"Colt's," "Remington's," and "Lefaucheux." Calibres 44 and 36.
1072 Sabres and Swords.
6,444,000 Rounds of Ball Cartridges for Carbines, Muskets Rifles, and Pistols.
A large lot of Artillery Implements and Equipments.
A large lot of Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements and Horse Equipments.
A lot of Rope, Paulins, Buckets, Rings, etc., together with a large quantity of Smiths' and Carpenters' Tools.
Samples of Small Arms can be seen at Fort Monroe Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency,
No. 45 WORTH Street,
New York City.
Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy Ordnance; and all other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from date of sale.
Terms of sale—Cash.
T. G. BAYLOR,
Capt. of Ordnance and Bvt. Colonel, U. S. A.,
1 17 t 27 Commanding.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, BEDDING, ETC., IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.
Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 17 MARKET Street, Nashville, on TUESDAY, February 6, 1866.
BEDDING.
2,000 Hair Mattresses, jointed.
15,000 Hair Pillows.
47,000 Bed Ticks.
22,000 Counterpanes, Linen and Marseilles.
20,000 Mosquito Bars.
51,000 Pillow Cases.
45,000 Pillow Ticks.
80,000 Sheets, Linen and Cotton.
CLOTHING.
42,000 Shirts.
40,000 Drawers.
25,000 Dressing Gowns.
19,000 Socks.
10,000 Slippers.
10,000 Night-caps.
SUNDRIES.
34,000 Towels, full size, huckaback.
17,000 Roller-towels, crash.
1,000 Napkins.
2,000 yards Red Flannel.
2,400 yards Gutta Percha Cloth.
4,000 Gutta Percha Blankets.
1,000 India Rubber Cushions and Pillows.
1,000 Canvas Hammocks.
1,000 Canvas Blanket Cases.
10,000 pounds Oakum and Tow.
Cotton Bats, Cotton Wadding, Tape, etc.
A small portion of the foregoing articles are second hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new and in original packages.
Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
1 15 18t Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALES.—
SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12, 1865.
The Quartermaster-General of the Army directs that all Government Horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.
Sales will, therefore, take place at GIESBORO, D. C., beginning on
THURSDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 14, 1865,
and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.
A Boat will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour on the days of sale.
These Horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in charge
1 4 t131 First Division Q. M. O.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BARGES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Major Benjamin Burton, A. Q. M., at Sixth street wharf, Washington, D. C., on SATURDAY, February 3, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following named Government vessels, viz.:—
Barge MIDDLESEX.
Barge FINANCIER.
Barge JURA.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brev. Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
1 15 17t Depot of Washington.

Evening Telegraph

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To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1866.

Loyal Utterances of a Southern Unionist—The Need of Such Representatives.

THERE was delivered yesterday in the House of Representatives a speech which sounds more pleasant to our ears than any of the flowery oratory or bitter invective which has filled the Halls of Congress since the session opened. It was the effort of Hon. SAMUEL McKEE, member from the Ninth District of Kentucky, who spoke with the true ring of unmitigated, unadulterated loyalty, and rebuked in no chosen words the treason and deception continually practised by the Southern members. Coming as he does from a State where the Rebel element is so dominant, as to be endeavoring to secure the return and re-election of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE to the United States Senate, we must congratulate him on his free outspoken utterances against treason, slavery and all who sympathize with their fate or followers. In the course of his remarks he was continually interrupted by his colleagues, and it was one continual battle against all the influence of his State to utter what he deemed right. The sentiments he uttered had such a true ring of loyalty about them that we quote from the despatch the substance of his remarks:—

"Mr. McKEE held that as slavery had been wiped out, the Constitution needed amendment, but this is denied by those who were opposed to levying war, and who said we had no right to call out troops to crush treason. Those who were in favor of amending the Constitution were met by those gentlemen with the cry of usurpation, because Representatives from rebellious States were not now admitted to the floor; but who sent the Southern Representatives from this hall? They departed of their own accord, going out one by one, and State by State. They picked up their hats and walked out in disgust. They wanted no part in the Legislature of the nation, and said they never would come back. He thanked God they were not now here. He did not desire to see the day when a traitor could ask to come back, and have the same rights as those who upheld our banner in the field. The pending amendment did not go as far as he desired. He should like one saying that no man who had raised his hand against the flag should ever participate in our legislation; but it was not probable that in this he would be gratified. He wanted to legislate for the whole, and not a part of the country. It did not appear to his mind that the Southern people are in condition to be represented in large number."

In the old Biblical story of the destruction of Sodom, we are told that the presence of ten righteous men would have saved the city. So now in our modern times, if there be found but ten such men as Mr. McKEE there is hope of the future resurrection of the South. The need and absolute necessity of such men is not appreciated by the late Rebel population. They are still tightly bound to their idols, and are asking us to let them alone. That we do so is because there exists an element, and we fondly hope a powerful element, of which Mr. McKEE is a good representative, a fair type. Men who have been true to the Union, who have worked for the Union, and perchance have fought for our cause.

To desert such men would be the height of national baseness. We therefore stand forth, and again and again urge upon the Southern masses the propriety of exhibiting that spirit of loyalty which alone can gain their readmission into Congress. They must have been convinced ere now of the utter futility of their hopes of being able to burst into the halls of legislation and repeat again the exhibition so successfully enacted in 1860, to secure by arrogance and insolence what they could not claim on the ground of merit. The firm and unrelenting attitude of the Union party must have had the effect of tearing the scales from their eyes. We now again urge them to listen to such sentiments as those of Mr. McKEE, adopt them as their own, and they will find that those who are to-day most bitter against their readmission will be the first to welcome them as brethren, repentant and pardoned.

Our Sanitary Condition.

THE rapid approach of spring reminds us of the necessity of making provision for the healthful condition of our city during the summer months. We are too much in the habit of waiting until the pestilence is upon us before we make the proper arrangement to meet the ravages of the fell destroyer. The migratory character of the cholera is a strong argument in favor of moving in this matter at an early moment. We concede the fact that it is impossible to absolutely avoid the curse, but the intensity of the epidemic may be reduced by precautionary measures. We should see that our very admirable quarantine arrangements are strictly carried out. But much greater importance should be attached to the cleansing of our streets and alleys. Immense amounts of garbage have been collecting for months in the by-ways of the city, which, although innoxious at present, will be breeding places of malaria when the dog-star rages. It is the duty of Councils to see to the removal of all disease-generating matter as early in the spring as possible. The money spent in this way will not be lost. It may save us from the attack of the pestilence, and spare many valuable lives. Our city legislators spend much of their time in discussing matters of minor importance. Let them give some little attention to the condition of our streets, and, if there is necessity for it spend some of the public money in this behalf.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill—The New Bill and its Provisions.

THE Senate passed on Thursday, by nearly a four-fifths vote the bill for the continuance and enlargement of the Freedmen's Bureau. The bill is in eight sections, the substance of each provides:—

Section 1. Original act to continue in force; President to establish twelve or less districts, with an Assistant Commissioner for each.

Section 2. The Commissioner to assign subdistricts, with one agent to each.

Section 3. Secretary of War may direct such issues of provisions, clothing, fuel, etc., for refugees and freedmen, as he deems needful.

Section 4. President may reserve for freedmen and refugees 3,000,000 acres of unoccupied land in Florida, Mississippi, and Arkansas, which the Commissioner of the Bureau shall allot in 40-acre parcels.

Section 5. Titles to Sea Islands, etc., under SHERMAN's order, confirmed for three years.

Section 6. Commissioner shall purchase lands required for support of dependent freedmen and refugees, and build asylums and schools.

Section 7. Where rights of labor, of contract, equal benefit of laws, etc., are denied to freedmen, the President shall extend military jurisdiction and jurisprudence for their protection.

Section 8. Whoever subjects any freedman to slavery or involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, or discriminates between white and black in penalties, shall be punished by fine of $1000, and one year's imprisonment.

The passage of this bill is a direct rebuke to the recommendations of the Southern Governors, and to those who are arguing in favor of an accomplished restoration of good feeling and civil authority in the late Rebel States. With the single exception of the extremely trifling punishment for the sale of a human being, in the eighth section, the whole is admirable, and will meet the warmest approval of all human-loving and justice-seeking citizens.

THE HIGH SCHOOL AND COMMON COUNCIL.—It is amusing to read the discussion of the motion to defeat the High School appropriation in Common Council, but to listen to it was positively ridiculous. The unique grammar and the original rules of syntax followed by the sages who favor the discontinuance of the school, afforded the best answer to the arguments, and made the spectator earnestly wish that some such institution, or some primary school, could be truthfully termed the *Alma Mater* of the speakers. To hear a man give as an unanswerable argument against the institution, that "they were not educated at the High School," is somewhat ludicrous. Yet such is the strain of oratory pursued by the opponents of the appropriation. Mr. SIMPSON stated as a powerful reason in favor of his motion, that "We tax the people to give them an equal system of education, but only about four per cent. of the pupils can be educated in the High School. Of those educated there, seventy per cent. were drones upon the community." All of which would be very conclusive, if it was not controverted by facts. Mr. HANCOCK, another knight in the anti-High School livery, favored the compulsory attendance at school of every child until it reaches a certain age. Their attendance, according to what he *said*, and possibly what he meant, begins at birth, and continues until they attain, say fifteen years. This sounds something like the public laws of the days of COTTON MATHER and witchcraft, and is about as legal as the burning of Reformers or the expulsion of Quakers. Several other orators uttered burning words against the school, and used arguments as conclusive as those we have quoted. But we are glad to see that the institution had friends who were not silent. Able and powerful addresses were made by Messrs. WILLITS, FRANCISCUS, and TAYLOR, while a really conclusive answer to all the opposition was furnished by Mr. R. M. EVANS, who deserves praise for the clearness of his style and the cogency of his arguments. The vote on the motion, 18 to 25, is entirely too close for the friends of the High School to rest in supine indifference, and it becomes the Alumni at their next meeting to take steps to protect their institution from the attacks of ignorance and bigotry.

The Supplies for the City Commissioners.

THE proposals for blanks, books, and stationery for the coming year are now in the hands of the City Commissioners. It is to be hoped that particular pains will be taken to see that these articles are procured at reasonable, or even market prices. For some years past these contracts have been mines of wealth to certain parties, and the city has suffered from the extortionate prices paid for them. The contract is a large one, and should attract the attention of stationers to such an extent as to make the thing an object to all engaged in the trade. Our stationery costs us every year entirely too much. It may seem to be a small leakage, but when all the apertures are discovered the Treasury will be found to be a sort of cullender through which a vast quantity of the city's finances can escape. It is very well to commence at the small end and work up gradually to the larger escape pipes. The proposal to carefully inquire into these singular disappearances of public moneys can result in no harm, and may be productive of much good.

The following communication relative to the supplies of the City Commissioners explains itself. The schedule attached shows the bids for the contract for the year 1865:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 25, 1866.—To the President and Members of the Select and Common Councils.—Gentlemen:—The City Commissioners being about to award contracts for the supply of Books, Blanks, and Stationery for their Department for the present year, I herewith submit a schedule of the principal articles furnished for the year 1865, by which it will be seen that the contracts were awarded to the *highest* bidder, ranging from 50 to 200 per cent. higher than other bidders who had filed bonds to supply the work or goods at the prices offered.

I respectfully ask that measures be adopted to prevent a repetition of the fraud or that the farce of advertising for proposals be abandoned, and thus save bidders the trouble and expense of filing bonds.

Very respectfully, THOMAS W. PRICE.

SCHEDULE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF STATIONERY AND BLANKS PURCHASED BY CITY COMMISSIONERS IN 1865.

DESCRIPTION.	King & Baird's Bid	J. J. Whitney's Bid	Glessner's Bid	Stein's Bid	Mifflin's Bid	T. W. Price's Bid	Quantity purchased	Price paid	Lowest Bid	Total paid	Total at Lowest Bid	Excess
Paper, Printing and Ruling for October Election Blanks, 15 lbs. to Ream, per Ream	8·00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Paper, Printing and Ruling for October Election Blanks Demi, 22 lbs. to Ream, per Ream	12·00	......	9·00	......	12·00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Paper, Printing and Ruling for October Election Blanks, Medium, 32 lbs. to Ream, per Ream	16·00	......	13·00	......	15·00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Paper, Printing and Ruling for October Election Blanks, Cap, 16 lbs. to Ream, per Ream	8·00	......	7·00	......	8·00	......	33 Reams	12·00	7·00	396·00	231·00	165·00
Steel Pens, per Gross	......	2·00	1·00	1·00	......	·85	{60 Gross, 10 Gross}	{2·00, 1·50}	·85	135·00	59·50	75·50
Plain Penholders, per Gross	......	1·50	1·00	1·00	......	·85	25 Gross	1·50	·85	37·50	21·25	16·25
Gudknecht's Lead Pencils, per Gross	......	15·00	10·00	10·00	......	8·70	30 Gross	15·00	8·00	450·00	240·00	210·00
Sealing Wax, 20 Sticks to the pound, per Pound	......	2·00	1·00	1·00	......	1·75	35 Pounds	3·00	1·00	78·00	35·00	43·00
Ruled Cap Paper, per Ream	......	10·00	5·00	5·00	......	......	25 Reams	10·00	5·00	250·00	125·00	125·00
Ruled Letter Paper, per Ream	......	9·00	......	4·00	......	......	5 Reams	9·00	4·00	45·00	20·00	25·00
Ruled Note Paper, per Ream	......	5·00	......	2·50	......	......	9 Reams	5·00	2·50	45·00	22·50	22·50
Two ounce Bottles Black Ink, per Bottle	......	·15	·05	·05	......	......	1150 Bottles	·15	·05	172·50	57·60	115·00
										2201·30	1151·85	1049·45

—One of the French Prince Imperial's New Years gifts have been presented to him by the Austrian Ambassador from the Emperor Francis Joseph. It consists of the much coveted order of St. Stephen. The most important part of the *étrenne* was the last phrase of Prince Metternich's speech to the Emperor on offering the Order, which has excited some attention. "His Majesty," said the Prince, "is anxious that the heir of the French throne should early be made aware of the sincere interest he bears towards him, and which shall never be found to fail."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. GEORGE W. SMILEY, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Subject for evening, at 7½, "The tree of the knowledge of good and evil." A series of week-day night Meetings, commencing on Monday, will be held throughout the week. Friends and neighbors are invited to attend.

ELEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, ELEVENTH Street, above Washington avenue.—Preaching To-morrow by the Pastor, Rev. R. J. CARSON, at 10½ and 7 o'clock. The Reliance Steam Fire Engine Company will attend the evening service in a body.

SERMON TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.—A sermon to Medical Students and young men generally will be preached, D. V., by the REV. DR. BOARDMAN in the Tenth Presbyterian Church, WALNUT and TWELFTH streets, To-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. B. W. CHIDLAW, SUNDAY School Missionary of the American Sunday School Union for the West, will preach in the Sixth Presbyterian Church, SPRUCE Street, below Sixth, To-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock.

REV. J. HYATT SMITH WILL PREACH in Green Hill Hall, S. E. corner SEVENTEENTH and POPLAR Streets, To-morrow afternoon, 3½ o'clock. Seats free. All cordially invited. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, Spring Garden, below Broad.—On Sunday morning, the Rector, Rev. J. W. Bonham will preach a sermon on "The Responsibilities and Privileges of Sunday School Teachers."

CHRIST REFORMED CHURCH, Green street near Sixteenth street.—Services on Sunday the 28th inst. by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. GIESEY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

BETHANY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SOUTH Street, west of Twenty-first.—Preaching To-morrow by the Pastor, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Extra services every night during the week. Preaching by Rev. Drs. Reed, Crowell, Harbaugh, Wylie, Beadle.

CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, SPRING GARDEN Street, below Broad.—On Sunday Morning, the Rector, Rev. J. W. BONHAM, will preach a Sermon on "The Responsibilities and Privileges of Sunday School Teachers."

THE WOMEN OF THE BIBLE.—THE next sermon in this course at the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, To-morrow Evening. Service at half-past seven.

OUR FRIENDS—"DO THEY KNOW, Love, and Influence us After Death?—Rev H. BOFFMAN to-morrow, 7½ P. M. Hall, FOURTH and GEORGE streets. Strangers invited.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street west of Eighteenth. Services To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. A. G. PELTZ, Pastor.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH, DILIGENT Hall, TENTH and FILBERT Streets.—The Gospel is preached every Lord's Day, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free to every one.

"NOW."—SERMON BY T. H. STOCKTON, ELEVENTH and WOOD, SABBATH, 3½ P. M.

REV. BISHOP SCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH, MANAYUNK, To-morrow at 10½ A. M.

RISING SUN M. E. CHURCH.—REV. Dr SENDERLING To-morrow at 10½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

DEPARTMENT RECEIVER OF TAXES, PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.

THE CITY AND STATE TAXES FOR 1866,

Will be received on and after

TUESDAY NEXT, 30TH INSTANT,

At the southeast corner of

SIXTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

(Signed) CHARLES O'NEILL, Receiver of Taxes.

1 27 2t

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

E. H. THARP, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE, No. 116 S. SIXTH STREET. Debts promptly collected in any City or Town of the United States. COMPETENT AND RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS EVERYWHERE. 1½

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION.—The American Union Commission thankfully acknowledge the following additional contributions to its Treasury:—

Samuel Work	$1000	Methodist Church, Pennington, N. J.	$13
Morris, Tasker & Co.	500	Wm. H. Ashhurst	50
Geo. E. Taylor	100	J. B. Lippincott & Co.	50
Drexel & Co.	100	W. H. Morgan & Co.	25
J. B. McCreary	50	R. F. Raley	25
Smith, Randolph & Co.	50	Work, Graham & Co.	20
Henry Ashhurst	50	Edward H. Cross	20
Joel J. Baily	50	J. E. Fox	10
Infant School St. Paul's Episcopal Church	30	J. W. Derrickson	5
S. W. S.	25	E. B. Orne	5
G. W. Read & Co.	20	Stout & Atkinson	10
O. E. Morgan & Co.	10	C. H. Banes	10
W. H. Woodward	10	J. D. L.	10
Hood Bonbright & Co.	10	Union Meeting, Matawan, N. J.	12
Church of Epiphany, additional	20	Cash	5
E. H. Vanuxen, Shrewsbury, N. J.	20	E. T. S.	2
		T. C. F. S.	1

SAMUEL WORK, Treasurer, No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

Stores for the Commission can be sent to JOSEPH PARKER, Secretary, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street. 1t*

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—The *immediate relief* of the *Soldier*, the *Widow*, the *Orphan*, *in their own homes*, is the only object we have in view of appealing to you for pecuniary co-operation. Such families are numerous, and their terrible destitution is known only to those who visit their humble homes, their damp dark cellars, and cold cheerless garrets.

Rev. WILLIAM McELWEE—Pastor of the Fifteenth Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia, and extensively known by the name of "CITY PASTOR,"—has been devoting much of his time, by his pen and personal labors, during the last two years, for the benefit of this needy and deserving class. Convinced that our citizens have a heart in such a work, and stand ready to aid it when appealed to, and finding that the calls for aid are daily increasing, and that funds are needed to meet them, you are earnestly solicited to contribute liberally to aid this noble and Christ-like work. *"I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat; thirsty, and ye gave me drink; naked, and ye clothed me."*

All contributions will be acknowledged in the public papers. Send contributions to

REV. WM. McELWEE, "City Pastor," Superintendent of Immediate Aid for Soldiers' Families, Residence No. 1341 LOMBARD Street, Philada.

Mrs. CITY PASTOR, Superintendent of Clothing Department and of Visitation and Distribution.

Miss H. MOONEY, Agent, and Assistant Superintendent of Supplies and Distribution.

"We know CITY PASTOR, are acquainted with his work, and cordially recommend his cause and himself as worthy of the AID and CONFIDENCE of our citizens.

"JAMES POLLOCK,
"ALEXANDER HENRY,
"JAMES H. ORNE,
"HENRY D. MOORE."

12 28 wslm*

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' FAIR.—At a final meeting of the Executive Committee of the Fair for the benefit of the SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, recently held at the Academy of Music, and the Supplementary Fair held at the Carpenters' Hall, the Chairman of the Finance Committee stated that he had audited the Treasurer's account and having found the same correct, reported as follows, viz.:—

Total receipts	$132,111 82
Total disbursements	25,061 68
Net proceeds	$107,050 14

One hundred and six thousand dollars of said amount being in Government securities, and balance in cash. Which, on motion was handed over to the Treasurer of the Home, to be applied as the Managers thereof may direct.

(NOTE.—In the above amount of disbursements is included the cost of goods purchased for the various departments of the Fair amounting in all to the sum of about $17,000, leaving the expenses proper of both Fairs, $8061 68.)

On motion, Resolved, That the above proceedings be published signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

On motion, then adjourned sine die.

WM. D. LEWIS, Chairman of Executive Committee.

CHARLES S. OGDEN, Secretary of Executive Committee. 1 26 2t

CAPITAL $400,000.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In conformity with an Act of Assembly of April 5, 1842, this Company publish the following list of their Assets, viz.:

Mortgages being all First Mortgages in the city of Philadelphia	$391,600 00
Bills Receivable	56,250 00
Real Estate	30,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan	19,244 41
Camden and Amboy Company Loan	53,493 55
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Loan	8,691 52
Philadelphia Wilmington and Baltimore R. R. Co. stock, 479 shares	21,820 50
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Loan	24,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	19,000 00
do. do. Stock—300 shares	14,410 75
North Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	18,912 50
Harrisburg, Lancaster, etc., Railroad Loan	9,425 00
United States Loan, 6 per cent., 1881	20,000 00
do. do. do. 7·30	25,030 00
do. do. do. 7·30	56,000 00
do. do. do. 7·30, 1868	10,000 00
do. do. do. 5-20 6	50,000 00
do. do. do. Deposit	35,000 00
Pennsylvania State Loan	20,000 00
Philadelphia City Sixes	41,854 00
Philadelphia City Fives	4,98 75
Cincinnati Sixes	4,610 50
Pittsburg Sixes	5,535 00
Philadelphia Bank, 234 shares	24,340 26
Western Bank, 20 shares	11,000 00
Girard Bank, 125 shares	6,600 00
Bank of North America, 100 shares	10,000 00
Franklin Fire Insurance Co., 30 shares	2,897 73
Manayunk Gas Company, 20 shares	998 83
Cash on hand	3,143 06
	$940,389 50

1 26 7t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION.—A meeting of Ladies and Gentlemen friendly to the poor whites and blacks of the South and to the work of education among them will be held at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to devise ways and means to relieve the suffering in Georgia, which State has been assumed by Pennsylvania and West Jersey as their portion of the work. All friendly to this movement are invited to be present.

By order of the Finance Committee.

L. MONTGOMERY BOND, Chairman.

P. S.—Gentlemen recently from the South are expected to make statements regarding the destitution existing there. 1 27 3t*

THE SEPOY REBELLION, BY AN EYE-WITNESS. Lecture by Rev. WILLIAM BUTLER, D. D., late Missionary to India, "On Personal Reminiscences of the Sepoy Rebellion in India," at the Spring Garden Street M. E. Church corner of TWENTIETH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, on MONDAY EVENING, January 29, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Perkinpine & Higgins', No. 55 S. Fourth street; Tract Depository, No. 119 N. Sixth street, and at the door. 1 27 2t*

CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Corn Exchange Association will be held at their Hall, corner of SECOND and GOLD Streets, on TUESDAY, January 30, 1866.

The Polls will be open from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 7 to 8 P. M., for the election of Officers to serve for the ensuing year.

The Annual Report will be read at 8 P. M.

JOSEPH S. PEROT, Secretary.

1 23 6t

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets, JANUARY 20, 1866.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That a further instalment of Five Dollars per share on each share of the capital stock of the Company be called in, payable on or before February 6, 1866.

Instalments are payable at this office between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, Secretary.

1 23 tuths6t

OFFICE OF THE KROTZER FARM OIL COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1866.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Krotzer Farm Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 425 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of February next, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the Capital Stock of the Company to one hundred thousand dollars. JOHN H. CHAMBERS, President; WILLIAM GETTY, Treasurer; WILLIAM COLLINS, M. R. STROUD, Directors. 1 13 sw5t

OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 400 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1866.

A Special Meeting of Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to consider the expediency of increasing the capital stock of the Company.

1 19 6t F. R. STARR, President

OFFICE OF THE VOLCANIC OIL and COAL COMPANY, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange. PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 13th February next, at 4 P. M.

1 26 t 2 13 A. L. MASSEY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' FUND.— PHILADELPHIA, January 22, 1866.

The Adjourned Annual Meeting of this Association will be held on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. at BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, at which the Annual Report will be submitted, and an Election held for Officers and Managers to serve for the ensuing year.

RICHARD WOOD, Secretary.

1 23 tutham 4t

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of the PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. (clear of taxes) upon their capital stock payable in stock on the 15th day of February, 1866, at the Company's Office, No. 324 South DELAWARE Avenue. Fractions paid in scrip.

J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

Philadelphia, January 20, 1866 1 12 tuths14t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BRYANT, STRATTON & KIMBERLY'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, S. W. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

The PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE, an important Link in the great INTERNATIONAL CHAIN OF COLLEGES located in fifty principal cities of the United States and Canadas.

The Collegiate Course embraces

BOOK-KEEPING, as applied to all departments of Business, Jobbing, Importing, Retailing, Commission, Banking, Manufacturing, Railroading, Shipping, etc.

PENMANSHIP, both plain and ornamental.

COMMERCIAL LAW, treating of Property, Partnerships, Contracts, Corporations, Insurance, Negotiable Paper, General Average, etc.

COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, treating of Commission and Brokerage, Insurance, Taxes, Duties, Bankruptcy, General Average, Interest, Discount, Annuities, Exchange, Averaging Accounts, Equation of Payments, Partnerships, Settlements, etc.

BUSINESS PAPER. Notes, Checks, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Invoices, Orders, Certified Checks, Certificates of Stocks, Transfer of Stocks, Account of Sales, Freight Receipts, Shipping Receipts, etc.

TELEGRAPHING, by sound and paper, taught by an able and experienced Operator. A department opened for the exclusive use of Ladies.

Phonography taught by a practical Reporter.

Diplomas awarded on a satisfactory examination.

Students received at any time. 1 27 2t rp

CRITTENDEN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 637 CHESNUT STREET,

CORNER OF SEVENTH.

ESTABLISHED 1844. INCORPORATED 1855.

Young Men Practically Educated for Business.

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DR. CHAS. M. CRESSON,

(Late Managing Engineer of the Philadelphia Gas Works), possessing GREAT DELICACY of adjustment, by the use of a peculiar form of valve and gas holder, governing accurately a single light, with a capacity to pass gas enough for the full number of lights, and the ability within the instrument itself, to increase the pressure, when the greater quantity of gas is required.

Among the peculiar advantages of this Regulator, that make it preferable to instruments of more contracted size, which require the use of MERCURY or FLEXIBLE DIAPHRAGMS, the following deserve especial notice:—

FIRST—The free motion of the Regulating Valve through considerable space, gives it greater delicacy of adjustment, and a wider range of consumption in a single instrument, than is possible with other forms.

SECOND—The fluid seal of GLYCERINE used in this REGULATOR, avoids the dangers resulting in other forms, from the unwholesome vapors of Mercury, which, passing off with the Gas, are disseminated throughout the rooms in which it is burned, subjecting the occupants TO ALL THE DELETERIOUS EFFECTS OF MERCURY upon the human system, and especially upon the LUNGS and SKIN, when it is thus diffused as vapor. The accidental overflow of Mercury from these mercurial Seals has often injured valuable Gas Meters, the cost of which has necessarily been charged to the consumer.

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Of NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, and BOSTON, for us alone, and for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at our ware houses in this city, where all orders and letters should be addressed.

The following is an extract from the Journal of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, dated October 18, 1865:—"An experimental trial was then made as to the quantity of gas consumed by the burners when under regulation to their maximum economy, and also the amount consumed by the same burners when subjected to the ordinary variations of street pressure.

"The result showed that with the Regulator there was uniformly 78 cubic feet of gas per hour consumed, being an average of 3 7-10 cubic feet per burner. Whilst without the Regulator the same burners consumed from 106 to 140 cubic feet per hour, the average being 126 cubic feet, or 6 feet per hour to each burner."

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A DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT. will be PAID during the year beginning February next. Those who have paid their premiums in cash receive SIXTY PER CENT. DIVIDEND in cash; those who have paid their premiums in cash and note receive the extra dividend in cash, amounting to TWENTY PER CENT. of the cash part of their premiums in ADDITION TO THE USUAL DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT.

The condition of the Company is such that the interest on the undivided surplus will fully replace the extra dividend, so that a dividend of SIXTY PER CENT. is possible for a SERIES OF YEARS.

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FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Exciting Scenes at Annapolis—Montgomery Blair and "his Friends," Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, January 27.—Montgomery Blair, heading a committee from the Anti-registry Convention, visited Annapolis yesterday, and asked permission, which was granted, for Mr. Blair to present the grievances of alleged disfranchised voters of Maryland before the members of the Legislature, which he did in a long speech. A resolution was offered characterizing his course as deceptive, impudent, and impertinent. This caused a very exciting discussion, in which Mr. Blair was roughly handled. It was charged that he had sprung a trap upon the Union members in their absence from the House attending important committees, by which alone he secured a vote allowing him and his committee to be heard.

Spain and Chili—Proposed Purchase of the Iron Ram "Dunderberg."

We have received, from a well-informed source, a report to the effect that the Chilian Government has made overtures to Mr. W. H. Webb for the purchase of the ram *Dunderberg*. It is said that he will dispose of her if he can obtain the consent of the United States Government. By the terms of his contract, the vessel belongs to him until the money for her is entirely paid by the Government.—*New York Evening Post, January 26.*

FINANCIAL STRENGTH OF THE REBELLION.—The largest number of bales of cotton ever produced in one season, in the Southern States, was the crop of 1859, amounting to 4,675,770 bales, which brought 10½c. per pound, or $223,560,253. The crop for 1859 was 3,851,481 bales, and sold for 11¼c., or $199,314,190. The crop for 1860 was 3,699,926 bales, bringing 11c., or $183,146,337. The total for these three crops was $606,020,780 nearly equal to the aggregate for the five years preceding 1859. These extraordinary crops, at the high prices they brought, go far to account for the financial strength of the Rebellion.

OUR WAR COMMERCE.—For the four years from 1862 to 1865, both inclusive, our war commerce amounted, in gold value, to $1,092,179,676 of imports, and $892,211,393, in gold value, of exports, showing a balance against us of $169,968,283. This balance has been chiefly paid, it is supposed, in 5-20s, to the amount of $350,000,000 in our currency value. For seven years, from 1855 to 1861, both inclusive, our imports amounted to $2,255,900,000, and our exports to $2,295,600,000 —showing an excess of exports of $39,700,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Miss Hosmer's "Lucretia" has the defects of her "Bianca:" it is too artificial and exaggerated. Her style is decidedly bad; instead of being forcible or earnest, she has recourse to rant. Of all she did we can but dwell on her reading of the letter. It is all very well to talk of Miss Hosmer as a *debutante*, but she is *de facto* an actress of considerable experience. These very parts she plays now, she played in the West, where she was leading woman for one or two seasons, some years ago. It is two years since she appeared here, and she has made no improvement, all the change in her being that she has exaggerated her defects. We cannot see in her any special talent, nor has she, either in her readings or her acting, manifested one spark of originality.

The "Duchess de Torrenueva" requires grace, elegance, and coquetry, all entirely out of Miss Hosmer's power. She has not the slightest conception of the part. Mr. Rankin played "Gennaro" with care; but he, like Miss Hosmer, has the terrible habit of expressing passion by rant and noise, instead of by intensity and power. His "Ruy Gomez" is stiff and hard; in all lively parts, too, he hesitates as though he did not know his part. He is not yet sufficiently at his ease to play "Mercutio" acceptably. Miss Hosmer, on the occasion of her benefit, had a full house. *Lucretia* will be repeated this evening.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Arrah-na-Pogue* will be played this evening, with Mr. Glenney and Miss Orton. The matinee will introduce, for the last time, *The Red Rover*.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Clarke had a most crowded house for his benefit. He appears this evening in two of his favorite characters.

PERELLI'S OPERA SEASON.—As the time approaches for the commencement of Perelli's Season of Amateur Italian Opera, the interest attaching to it steadily increases. The initial performance of the season comes off at Concert Hall, on Tuesday evening next, when there will doubtless be present an audience as brilliant and *distingue* that the hall will hardly know itself. The great attraction for that evening will be Perelli's fine opera of *Clarissa Harlowe*, which will be brought out in the best possible style. A full orchestra (the Germania), a chorus which has been trained by Herr Engelke, the Satterlee Brass Band, and some of the most distinguished of Mr. Perelli's pupils, will all take part in its production. The scenery will be the artist Bereel's best, and the dresses by Desmond will all be appropriate and unexceptionable.

No wonder that the fashionable and musical world is in such a state of pleasant anticipation, for the rendition of *such* an opera by amateurs will be an event long to be remembered and talked of. We rejoice that Mr. Perelli has received such encouragement as the size and respectability of his subscription list evidences. The list will remain open but a short time, longer, when all means of *ingress* to Concert Hall will be necessarily cut off to those "poor unfortunates" who shall have neglected to provide themselves, in advance, with the "talismanic pastboards," that are obtainable, we believe, only at Mr. Perelli's rooms, No. 1228 Chesnut street.

WILLIAM F. WALLETT.—On Monday evening next the Great Shakespearian Jester, Mr. Wallett, makes his first appearance, after many years absence, at the American Theatre. Mr. Wallett is one of the devotees of Momus who understands how to be amusing without outstripping the modesty of nature. Years ago, when the old National Theatre occupied the site of the present Continental Hotel, he was the favorite of the ring, and we remember, when a boy, to have laughed uproariously at his jokes. If we remember aright he was first presented to the American public under the auspices of the veteran manager, General Rufus Welch. He returns to us with a European reputation, and from present indications, his engagement at the American will be an immense success.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.—This entire building is now in the possession of Mr. John Morgan of this city, who has added to it the two-story brick addo ning on the east. He has fitted up the large hall on the second story in magnificent style, for balls, parties, exhibitions, public meetings, etc. The addition leaves the hall unobstructed, as ante-rooms are made in the rear. The third story is arranged and splendidly furnished for the Masonic Order and Odd Fellows. The lower or ground-floor is occupied with several stores and a restaurant. Mr. Morgan designs to extend the building, at no distant day, so as to make the hall 120 feet deep on Market street. This will give it all the capacity that will be needed for many years to come. For lectures, concerts, etc., it possesses every convenience, including private apartments, or saloons, for ladies and gentlemen.

THE LATE ARREST.—Injustice was inadvertently done to the careful watchman at the Cooper's Point Ferry, a day or two since, in giving an account of an arrest for larceny of articles from the boats. The goods were taken from a canal boat at the Point, and the person arrested was from Pittsburg, who had been employed to watch the boat. We cheerfully make this correction.

CRANBERRIES.—A large quantity of new land will be devoted to the culture of cranberries in and near Vincentown, early in the spring. In that rich farming district there are thousands of acres of the best cranberry land undeveloped, a large portion of which will be put under speedy cultivation.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—At the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of Bridgeton, held a day or two since, Samuel Applegate was elected President, Joseph T. Brown, Jr., Secretary, and Truman Chapman, Treasurer. This association has an excellent library of a thousand volumes, which is open every evening.

BAPTISM.—The protracted meeting still in progress in the Tabernacle Baptist Church in Camden, seems to have caused considerable excitement and interest. To-morrow evening seven persons will be baptized by immersion in the church.

FINGERS SAWED OFF.—A man named Martin Bowen, a hand in one of the steam sawmills at Bridgeton, a day or two since had all the fingers on his left hand cut off by a circular saw.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

GARROTED AND ROBBED.—About 10 o'clock last night, an old gentleman, named Daniel Blackburn, was attacked at Nineteenth and Shippen streets, nearly opposite his own son's residence, and garroted and robbed. One of the attacking party seized him by the throat while the other rifled his pocket of a watch valued at $75. During the scuffle Mr. Blackburn's own son came out on the step, but supposing that it was a drunken fracas between the men, paid no attention to them. Finally he recognized his old father, and made after the villains, whom he pursued for several squares without being able to overtake them.

JUDGE THOMPSON'S SUCCESSOR.—It is stated on good authority that Judge Allison, associate on the same bench with the late Judge Thompson, will be elevated to the vacant place thereon, and that William S. Pierce will be appointed Associate Judge. By this arrangement it will be rendered necessary to elect both a President and Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in October next, as the appointment of Messrs. Allison and Pierce will only be until an election is held to fill both Judgeships.

THE ACCIDENT TO HON. GEORGE THOMAS.—The announcement in the House of State Representatives, on Wednesday, that Hon. George Thomas, of this city, had met with a severe accident, which would detain him from his seat, elicited much regret among his colleagues and friends. It appears that Mr. Thomas was in Baltimore, when he slipped on the sidewalk, spraining his ankle and receiving other severe injuries. After receiving medical attention, Mr. Thomas was removed to his residence in this city, and it will require a week of repose before he can resume his seat.

THIRD ANNUAL HOP OF "LA COTERIE BLANCHE," at the American Academy of Music, will take place on February 7, 1866. As yesterday, through some awkward typographical error, a mistake was made in the names of the managers, we give a correct list below:—G. G. Evans, Ed. Marley, W. Stanton, John R. Eyre, Cyrus Lukens, Harmanus Neff, W. H. Bellows, Henry R. Edmunds, Nick H. McCoy.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from the publisher, Charles W. A. Trumpler, the Coterie Carnival Galop, composed for piano by Adolph Birgfeld. It is a brilliant composition, and will doubtless become very popular.

PAY YOUR TAXES.—The City and State taxes for 1866 will be received at the office of Receiver of Taxes on and after Tuesday next.

ADVICE.—

If you don't wish that rogues should rob
You of the cash you prize,
Don't trust it all within your fob,
Though close unto your eyes,
Nor think you've hid it safe and snug
In an old stocking or a jug.

But greenbacks that are wisely *spent*
Are safe from thievish power,
And real comfort and content
They'll buy at Bennett's Tower!

We do not profess, for any real or imaginary cause, to sell below cost, but are selling rapidly our stock of good, fresh, fashionable, and SOUND *Clothing, at prices guaranteed to be lower than those of any other house in this city. We have the largest and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia.*

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

CARNIVAL.
YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR, JAN. 29, COMPOSED BY A FRIEND.

'Tis the Carnival time! and old Winter, arrayed
In garments of white, speaks of age and decay;
Yet a hoary old *prophet* he stands undismayed,
And tells us of Spring-time, of *life* and of day.
We must soon say farewell to the feast and the song—
Exciting our thoughts to the true and sublime,
But the joys of the past, that to mem'ry belong,
Allure us again at this festival time.
Then haste to the Carnival, revel awhile
With fanciful joy in its holiday dream;
Till the rapture of youth, its allurements, its smile,
Pass before us and e'en a reality seem.
Oh! come, joyous maiden, thy beautiful smile,
The gay robe of fancy—unfettered by care;
Thy glad song of joy shall the hours beguile,
And love be the guerdon awaiting thee there.
Oh! hasten, brave youth, clad in the armor of light,
With shield and with buckler prepared for the strife.
Hope and joy fill thy breast, and thine eye, sparkling bright,
Proclaim thee *success* in "the battle of light."
Fair matrons, adorned with the graces of home!
Come show us the pleasures that never can cloy,
Bring bright smiling children—oh, hasten and come,
That child-voices gladly may echo our joy!
Fond lovers betrothed—to the banquet repair,
To the "bower of roses"—where Love reigns supreme,
Hand in hand, heart in heart—its delight ye may share,
And prove to the world—that *true love* is no dream.
And thus, while the gay witching scene we enjoy,
May we call the fair flowers of *Love, Hope*, and *Truth*,
And learn all the lessons of life, to employ
That they yield us pure bliss, both in age and in youth.
Farewell then to pleasures that fade and decay,
And welcome the time of devotional love!
Thus each heaven-sent joy, as it passes away,
A foretaste shall be—of "Elysium"—above.

MACHINERY PERFECTED.—In all the wide range of human invensions the genius of man has never been more usefully called into operation than in bringing to perfection a durable, cheap, efficient, and simple Sewing Machine. Applying these essential qualities of a good Sewing Machine to the Florence, sold at No. 620 Chesnut street, we consider that its projectors have a perfect right to claim for it, in the highest degree, simplicity with durability, and the further quality of doing a greater range of work than any other competitor, whilst it can be easily understood by all. Besides embodying all the advantages of other machines the Florence possesses many improvements over any and all of them—such as making four different kinds of stitches, a self-adjusting tension adapted to all kinds of work, never failing to give the amount of tension always in exact proportion to the size of the thread, the peculiar method of taking up the slack thread, the excellent and exclusive feature of adjusting the length of the stitch, and the direction of the same, denominated the *reversible feed-motion*, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam or fasten the ends of seams without turning the fabric. A careful examination of the construction and working of the Florence Machine will convince any one of its superiority, and we would advise our readers who are desirous of buying a gift that will be most acceptable to the wife, daughter and friend, to buy a Florence Sewing Machine—a gift of beauty and utility that will last a lifetime. Every machine sold is warranted to give satisfaction, and instructions given without charge. Call early to secure prompt delivery, as the Company are now behind their orders.

FOR A STUBBORN COUGH—Use Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant at once; it may save you from Consumption. It will certainly cure the most inveterate Coughs and Colds.

FOR BRONCHITIS,

Try Jayne's Expectorant. It will subdue the inflammation, relieve the cough, pain, and difficulty of breathing, and produce a speedy cure.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA?

Jayne's Expectorant will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes or air vessels, and cause the ejection of the mucus which clogs them.

FOR PLEURISY.

Take two or three large doses of Jayne's Expectorant in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, the disease will be subdued at the outset.

HAVE YOU THE CONSUMPTION?

Jayne's Expectorant will give you immediate relief. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while it heals and invigorates them. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians have been restored to health by its use.

WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP,

And all Diseases of the Lungs or Breast, are effectually and speedily cured by Jayne's Expectorant. It is no new remedy. For thirty years it has been before the public, the demand for it constantly increasing, and the evidence of its great curative powers accumulating in our hands. Why not give it a trial?

The Expectorant and all Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

REASONS WHY THE PEOPLE BUY THEIR CLOTHING AT OAK HALL.—

1. It is the CHEAPEST place to *buy* in Philadelphia. The house doing such a large business, employs a large capital, and gets its goods from manufacturers and importers, and imports for itself.
2. *It is the* BEST *place* to buy, because the Clothing that comes from Oak Hall is really first-class in style, make, and trimmings.
3. Because there is no DISAPPOINTMENT. Everything is as represented. If an article is recommened, it can be FULLY RELIED ON, and this feature, to those who are not judges, is invaluable.
4. Because the stock comprises such a splendid VARIETY, that any one can be pleased. Instead of a dozen styles there are hundreds, and any size or shape can be fitted.
5. Because the clerks and salesmen are GENTLEMANLY, AND POLITE ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO ALL, rich or poor, quick people or tedious, whether they wish to purchase or not
6. Because of the CHEERFULNESS with which an article is exchanged if it does not please the folks at home," or another style is preferred.
7. Because the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is the BEST ORGANIZED ESTABLISHMENT in Philadelphia to get a garment made to order, TO FIT, and finished at short notice, and PROMPTLY sent home.
8. Because the assortment of goods in the piece, in the Custom Department, to select a suit from, SURPASSES ANYTHING ever known in PHILADDELPHIA, comprising as many goods as a score of ordinary tailor stores combined.

Let the people of Philadelphia come and see what INDUSTRY, ORGANIZATION, and CLOSE APPLICATION TO BUSINESS can do in preparing for the wants of the community, and how careful study and economy in purchasing raw materials can cheapen an article to the customer. Orders by mail have the prompt attention of a special clerk, and where the article is unsatisfactory may be returned and money refunded.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Popular Clothing House,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

P. S.—We have a full line of BOYS' CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

A LETTER FROM FREEDMEN'S "BILL:"—

ON DE RUN, WASHINGTON, January 27.

Mr. Editor:—Bress you, dis is de fust time I was ebber in Congress, and as you may see by de papers, me and Judge Kelley have boff been fru de House. I nebber thought when de Judge fust took hold of me dat I would be here, jes wattin to go fru de Senate likewise, and den up to Massa Johnson to take his hand at de White House. Some ob de white folks say I will be sent back to de White House an altered and improved Bill; but, bress you, honey, I don't see how they could do much wid me. But I'm in de hands ob de Judge, and he says he'll see me fru. Secretary McCulloch has a Bill dat he wants to put forward like me, but dere's no use ob talkin, nuffin goes here 'cept dey's a *little black male* connected with it. Dat's a joke. I learned dat from de Judge, and he larned it, he told me, from reading de advertisements of Massa Charley Stokes & Co.'s One Price Clothing House, under de Continental, printed in de finadelfy papers.

Yours sure, BILL.

BOYS' CLOTHING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Many of our readers are aware, and for the benefit of those who are not we will state, that for some years past one of the most popular Boys' Clothing establishments in our city has been conducted in the second story of their store, Ninth and Market streets, by Messrs. Cooper & Conard, in connection with their trade in dry goods. They have now a balance of fashionable ready-made stock on hand—about six hundred and fifty Boys' Suits, Coats, Overcoats, etc., which they have determined to close out at *a great reduction from the regular prices*. In fact, they have resolved to sell every fall and winter garment in their stock before the 15th day of February, to accomplish which they will necessarily be obliged to favor purchasers in point of prices.

HASHEESH CANDY.—In spite of all prejudice and opposition on the part of interested parties, the remarkable cures effected by the use of this remedy, as almost daily testified to by many of our well known citizens, will soon displace some of the nauseous drugs and doubtful nostrums so often forced down the throat of invalids. It is almost a sure cure in all cases of coughs, colds, asthma, neuralgia, nervousness, loss of appetite, low spirits, and all throat and lung difficulties. Its general influence on the mind also has a wonderful influence on the physical system.

Price, 50 cents and $1 per box. Sold by the druggists. Wholesale by Johnson, Holloway & Cowden.

GOOD FOR THE THROAT.—Robbins' Pectoral Troches quickly cure Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, etc. etc.

I have known *Robbins' Pectoral Troches* to procure entire restoration of the voice. Those using one box come back for more, stating "they are the best I ever used." H. E. ASHMEAD, Apothecary,
No. 338 South Second street.
Sold by Druggists. 25 cents a box.

OFFICERS AND MEN of the U. S. Steamers "Malvern," "Maratanza," "Wilderness," "Naumkeag," "Launch No. 6," "Advance," and "Montebello" and all others interested in the "Star," "Charlotte," "Selma," and "Cornubia," will hear of something greatly to their advantage by calling or writing at once to the Military and Naval Agency, No. 427 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Joseph E. Devitt & Company.

LOVE AND A GOOD DINNER are said to be the only two things that change a man's character. It may be so; can't say. But if you want a supply of good Coal, we would unhesitatingly direct you to W. W. Alter, the great coal merchant, No. 957 North Ninth street, below Girard avenue. Alter is a man of the strictest probity, and his ton always means 2240 lbs. Orders may be left at the office, Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

PAULUS, PAULUS.—This cognomen, which is so popular and well-known as being significant of furs hats and caps of every description, and which is so largely patronized at the fashionable hat emporium of Charles Paulus, S. E. corner of Second and South street, should be immediately resorted to by all as his stock is far superior, both in price and quality, to any in the city at the present time.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!—Batchelor's Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye—harmless, instantaneous, and reliable—produces a splendid black or natural brown—remedies all ill effects of bad dyes, and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all druggists. The genuine is signed W. A. Batchelor. No. 81 Barclay street, New York.

OFFICERS AND MEN of the 42d Regiment United States Colored Troops will please call or send their address to the Military and Naval Agency, No. 427 Walnut Street. Joseph E. Devitt & Company.

PERSONS about changing their residence can have their upholstering done by practical workmen, at the shortest notice. N. B.—Carpets altered and laid, at W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No 1408 Chesnut street.

DISABLED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS discharged from the Veteran Reserve Corps, are invited to call at the Military and Naval Agency, No. 427 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Joseph E. Devitt & Company.

WINDOW SHADES, suitable for Parlors, Dining-Rooms, Chambers, etc., put up by W. HENRY PATTEN, at the shortest notice. No. 1408 Chesnut street.

WHEN you feel a cough or bronchial affection creeping on the lungs take AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and cure it before it becomes incurable.

WINDOW SHADES at reduced prices, at W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

PRICES REDUCED.—Splendid pictures—those made at B. F. Reimer's. Persons desiring will find them most satisfactory in style, quality, execution, and prices. Gallery No. 624 Arch street.

CHURCH CUSHIONS made to order in the best manner and most reasonable terms, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

M. SHOEMAKER & Co., Nos. 4 and 6 North Eighth street, have on hand all the latest styles of Children's Clothing.

FURNITURE reupholstered and varnished in the best manner, by sending it to W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Masonic Hall.

Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,

I. E. WALRAVEN
No. 719 Chesnut street,

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

BIERBACH—FINK.—On January 18, 1866, by the Rev J. N. Crowell, FRANCIS BIERBACH to EMMA A., youngest daughter of Julius Fink, all of this city.

FRY—GUDKNECHT.—On September 17, 1865, by the Rev. William J. Eva, Mr GEORGE FRY to Miss MARY N. H. GUDKNECHT, all of this city.

DIED.

BARNES.—On the 21st instant, ALBERT C. BARNES, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 477, I. O of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his mother's residence, No. 419 Dauphin street, on Sunday afternoon, the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

BEGLEY.—On the 25th inst., Mrs. CATHARINE BEGLEY, daughter of the late James and Eleanor Collins, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Mrs Cullion's, No. 1219 Market street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

BRACELAND.—On January 25, JOHANNA BRACELAND, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her niece, No. 1519 Ogden street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BRADY.—On the 26th inst., PATRICK BRADY, aged 50 years.

His relatives and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1523 American street, above Jefferson, on Monday morning at 8½ o'clock. Services and interment at St. Michael's Church.

CLARK.—On the 22d inst., GEORGE W. CLARK, in the 47th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the Twelfth Ward Democratic Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 326 Julianna street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MINSHALL.—On the 26th instant, ROBERT W. MINSHALL, son of the late Thomas and Maria J. Minshall, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of G. W. Rhawn, near Fox Chase, on Tuesday the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery, Frankford. 1§5

SMITH.—On the evening of the 24th instant, at the residence of his brother, H. K. Smith, No. 1124 Wallace street, WILLIAM K. SMITH, of Germantown.

The relatives and friends and those of the family, also the members of Lodge No. 81, A. Y. M., and Walker Lodge, I. O. of O. F. are invited to attend his funeral, from his brother's residence, on Monday next, January 29, at 10 o'clock.

WE HAVE NINE STYLES OF PATENT ASH Sifters, by using which you may materially reduce your coal bills, also ash Sieves, Sheet Zinc, Stove Mica or Isinglass, Stove Polish, Pokers, and other seasonable Hardware, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET st., below Ninth.

SASH AND WINDOW FASTENERS, BRASS and Iron Bolts, Door Chains and other fastenings, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SKATES AND SKATERS' IMPLEMENTS, including self-fastening Skates, fine Steel Skates, Imitation Steel Skates, Ice Skates, Ice Shoes, with ankle supporters, and a variety of other styles. Skaters' Gimlets, Patent Strap Pullers, and Steel Plates. Skates sharpened at TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET. 12tf

A GREAT BARGAIN.

CRASH ROLLERS.

2300 CRASH ROLLER TOWELS,

BOUGHT AT A GOVERNMENT SALE,

SELLING OFF FROM 31 TO 45 CENTS,

At Milliken's Linen Store,

1t*rp No. 838 ARCH STREET.

THE THIRD ANNUAL HOP
OF
LA COTERIE BLANCHE
WILL TAKE PLACE
AT
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
February 7, 1866.

The Secretary, WILLIAM H. BELLOWS, will be at No. 630 CHESNUT Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., where those desiring to subscribe can do so—subject to the approval of the Association.

Persons having tickets, and wishing transfers made, must notify the Secretary, so that action can be taken thereon previous to February 3. 1 27 10t

TO IRON FOUNDERS & MANUFACTURERS.
500 TONS LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL LUMP COAL,
In store and for sale low, at
SELIN'S COAL DEPOT,
ELEVENTH AND WILLOW STREETS.
OFFICE, No 224 WALNUT STREET.
Family Coal at greatly reduced prices. 1 27 5trp

ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER
AND
MONEY BROKER,
S. E. CORNER OF THIRD AND SPRUCE STREETS
Only one Square below the Exchange.

NATHANS' Principal Office established for the last forty years. Money to loan in large or small amounts at the lowest rates on Diamonds, Silver Plate, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, and goods of every description. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. 5 4 1yrp

ENAMEL OF AMERICA.

THIS WILL INTEREST OUR
LADY READERS.

THERE HAS LONG BEEN FELT
on the part of our
LADY PATRONS
a desire to procure an article
OF TOILET
in which they
COULD PLACE CONFIDENCE,
and which would supersede the many injurious Toilet Powders and Pastes which, for want of better, they were forced to use, to
THE INJURY
OF
THEIR COMPLEXION AND HEALTH.

NOW,
HOWEVER,
WE
HAVE
THE
PLEASURE
TO PLACE
BEFORE THEM
a article which we know from personal experience to be just what will satisfy them in every way.

It is Perfectly Harmless to the Skin.
WARRANTED TO BE SO.
In fact,
so well satisfied
have we become from long and patient
INVESTIGATION
that it will not injure, but greatly improve the skin,
AND
REALLY
BEAUTIFY
THE
COMPLEXION,
THAT WE WILL REFUND TO ANY LADY,
who, after giving our preparation,
THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED

ENAMEL OF AMERICA,

A FAIR TRIAL,
THE MONEY PAID FOR IT IF IT FAILS.
IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE IN ALL ITS COMPONENT PARTS, AND CONSEQUENTLY
IS HARMLESS, ONLY TO IMPROVE
THE APPEARANCE OF
THE SKIN.
It will really remove
FRECKLES,
MOLES,
BLACKWORM,
PIMPLES,
and by cleansing and softening the skin, give it a
BEAUTIFUL VELVETY APPEARANCE.
It will conceal the marks of
SMALLPOX,
AND IT WILL
INSTANTANEOUSLY REMOVE
ALL
ROUGHNESS FROM THE SKIN.
FOR
CHAPPED HANDS
AND
FACE
IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL,
making the skin as white and smooth as
IVORY.
LADIES WHO HAVE CHAPPED HANDS,
or skin made rough by exposure to the cold winds, are invited to
CALL AND TRY IT,
and satisfy yourself before you
PURCHASE IT.
A Bottle
ALWAYS OPEN UPON THE COUNTER,
FOR LADIES TO USE,
WITHOUT CHARGE,
AT
FRANCOIS GREGOIRE & CO'S
BEAUTIFUL STORE,
S. W. COR. EIGHTH AND LOCUST STS.

PRICE.
Single Bottle $1 00
Six Bottles 5 00

FOR SALE BY
DYOTT & CO.,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
GLENN & CO.,
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HARRISON & ARMSTRONG,
Druggists, Hair-Dressers, and Perfumers.

FRANCOIS GREGOIRE & CO.
are the sole Agents for the
VERY DELIGHTFUL
FRENCH PREPARATION
FOR
THE LIPS,
LA CREME DE FLEUR DE LIS
AND
LA CREME DES ROSES.
FOR SALE ONLY AT [1 23 mwf 8t
S. W. COR. EIGHTH AND LOCUST STS.

AUCTION SALES.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 ARCH Street between Third and Fourth.

THEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
On Monday Evening,
at sharp 7 o'clock. Catalogues are ready.
Books may be examined on Monday from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

HARDWARE, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
at sharp 10 o'clock. Files, Augers, Bed Castors, Knives and Forks, etc.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,
and a variety of White Granite and C. C. Ware, Glassware, Lamp Burners, Druggists' Jars, Mustard Bottles, etc. 1 27 2t

THE LATE GREAT FIRE

IMMENSE BARGAINS OFFERED.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT ST.,

HAVE THEIR STOCK OF GOODS
FOR
GENTLEMEN AND YOUTHS
Now Arranged and Ready for Sale,
AT
ASTOUNDINGLY LOW PRICES,
WITH A VIEW TO CLOSING OUT THE GOODS
Rescued from the Late Conflagration.
AND OF PREPARING THEIR
SPRING STOCK.

THE CUSTOMER DEPARTMENT
IS NOW UNDER WAY
ON THE SECOND FLOOR,
1 22 6t4p ENTRANCE ON CHESNUT ST.

FRANKLIN
SILVER MINING COMPANY.

PARTIES WHO DESIRE TO BECOME INTERESTED IN A LEGITIMATE, PRACTICAL, AND PROFITABLE SILVER MINING ENTERPRISE, POSSESSING SUPERIOR MINES NOW IN PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT, ARE INVITED TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF THE ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, WHERE FULL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SAME MAY BE OBTAINED.

OFFICE,
No. 432 CHESNUT STREET,
(UP STAIRS).
SILAS BETTS,
1 20 ws 6t4p TREASURER.

COOPER & CONARD,
NINTH AND MARKET.

35 cent yard wide good Bleached Muslin.
37½ cent heavy good Bleached Muslin
40 cents for best makes Bleached Muslin.
48 cents for Williamsville.
50 cents for heavy 5-4 Bleached Sheeting.

457 PIECES
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins selling by the piece at lowest wholesale prices.
35 cents for good Ginghams.
31 cents for Merrimac Prints.
80 for heavy large Blankets.
40 cents for good huck fringed Towels.
$1·15 for heavy power-loom Table Damask.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
Winter Goods greatly reduced in price.
Daily receiving Spring Stock.
One case best Water proof Cloakings.
Beaver Cloakings and Overcoatings low.
We advise buying now while they are cheap.

SPRING FLANNELS.
Complete Stock from 40 cents up.
Best Tickings made for best custom. 1 25 6t4p

HELFENSTEIN'S EXCELSIOR

JOB PRINTING ROOMS
439 Chestnut Street.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA.
Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cure guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 1 27 6t*



NUMBER LII.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK

January.

Monday, 22.—Board of Brokers fed by St. Augustine at the Assembly Buildings. Towards the close of the evening Wammy failed to keep the "gem'men (hic) in order," and Reddy, with his organ, likewise failed to organize the meeting. There was a perfect flow of *good spirits* among the members.

Tuesday, 23.—Grandson of "Cornplanter," the Indian Chief, and companion, visit Harrisburg and address the State Senate in behalf of the interests of the Red man, the Black man already occupying the ground at Washington. The interests of the colored folks at Harrisburg promptly attended to. Five hundred dollars and one gallon of fire-water immediately passed over, as was their other requests.

Wednesday, 24.—Interesting Treasury decision. Secretary McCulloch gives orders to the New York Custom officers in the case of a litter-ary Sow *vs.* the Custom House, to "land the Pigs."

Thursday, 25.—The political Storks pray for a "King" in the City Council; they get one, when he deliberately eats up their "assessed damages" around Fairmount Park.

Friday, 26.—Fenians in session at Logan Hall. They unanimously order a Draft—of a series of resolutions.

Saturday, 27.—Series Column Day. The great thaw setting in, the Editor's best puns were not *thawed* fit to appear this week.

STARTLING NEWS FROM BALTIMORE!

A Fenian Privateer—"An Irish Ship and an Irish Crew"—Full Particulars, Etc. Etc.

As soon as the Telegraphic Despatch came over the wires (it having been sent by the Agent of the Associated Press we knew it could be re-lied on), we immediately despatched our correspondent to Baltimore, by way of Perryville, to write us a sketch, and draw the vessel and their fire, if necessary, to get up a stunning *report*. Our correspondent, after a dangerous passage from our office to Broad and Prime streets in the city cars, owing to the high state of the tide in the streets, immediately engaged cabin passage in one of the sleeping cars of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore R. R.

Passing a restless night and the Susquehanna without further conscious danger, he landed safe at the Railroad Station in Baltimore. Pursuing his way along Pratt street, which lines the shores of Petapsco Bay, he inquired of a gentleman, who looked as much like a mariner as any he could find, and who had a long whip in his hand, as to the whereabouts of the Fenian Privateer reported to be in this vicinity. The Baltimorean replied rather rudely, that if he would wait a short while he would see a whole row of Fenian privateers coming down the street railroad track. Our correspondent, not liking to doubt the gentleman's word on the spot, concluded to wait. Shortly, in the yet early morn, he heard the tinkling of bells, and looking up he saw a long string of what the gentleman called

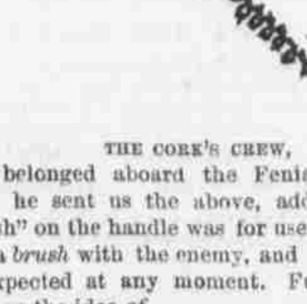


A FENIAN PRIVATE EAR,

a sketch of which he forwarded to this office. We give it without any word of commendation, simply adding that though we laughed at Secretary Welles' Monitors as being at variance with our ideas of naval architecture, this sketch is more so; but in this age of Waterfalls we must be prepared for anything.

Our correspondent then wrote us that the craft was named the "Cork," and manned by a crew from there evidently, and as he had often made *drawings of cork*, he would not stay to see the crew.

In this predicament we applied to our own artist to make the account complete by giving us a sketch of



THE CORK'S CREW,

that belonged aboard the Fenian Privateer, when he sent us the above, adding that the "brush" on the handle was for use in case they had a *brush* with the enemy, and which might be expected at any moment. Further on he gives us the idea of



THE REAL FENIAN ENEMY,

of which, however, we suppose our readers have *seen many drawings* before. The craft is named, according to rules adopted by Congress, "White letters on Black ground," the object of which is, that it can be readily known at a great distance. It is reckoned a great thing with a craft like this, to draw its fire without damage to yourself. It is believed, however, that the true Fenian soldier will be found equal to the emergency. Persons attacking this war steamer are generally found "shot in the neck," and one charge will make even its friends tremble, so powerful is it as an enemy of destruction. It has been in more fights than any ship afloat.



The "Base-Ball" at the Academy of Music.

The Carnival at the Academy, last Thursday night, was well attended by Fancy Characters and dresses; the characters, however, prevailing. Most all of the tickets were Sold, at least they considered themselves so, and the Press in this building was well represented, as it was out of doors; in fact, we have seldom seen a more complete or grotesque press than the one in question, the one at the corner of Seventh and Chesnut not excepted. A press in a car on a stormy day is a crowded sight, but this press in a Car-nival on a stormy night was a "crowdeder" one. Inside the building was the reign of dry humor, outside the rain of wet ill-humor; inside the people spread themselves, outside they spread their Umbrellas; in fact, as at all Masquerades, extremes met, as were the expenses of getting it up, very handsomely and something over. So far as selling tickets went, the "Car-nival Coterie" was a success; so far as the parties who bought tickets being accommodated, it was a failure, it being arranged something like a popular Cemetery, the "dead heads" occupying the ground.

We have not space here to give the principal Characters, neither is it necessary, as we understand they are all well known——to the police.

The Supper of the "Bulls" and the "Bears."

A FABLE.

Once upon a time some Bulls and Bears, who had long been in the Stocks, broke loose and joined in a common feed, sitting at a table as they had seen men do on similar occasions. They ate and drank more like gods than beasts at the commencement, and had they eaten and drunken "short," as they had so often sold, they would have so continued like gods; but being allowed to take as much as they wanted at "option" or at "buyer 30," and no fines required for superfluous words, as is the case in their ordinary pasture-ground, a great deal more was taken by the beasts than they could "carry" and be reckoned "firm." Before they were let out, or left the feed, many of them were on the floor and under the table, which is known among them as "between Boards."

Moral.—Dumb Animals should not leave the lot nature designed them to occupy, and make an Exchange wherever they can. All kinds of "Board" is not adapted to one set of boarders.

COMMUNICATION.

RICHMOND, PIER 8—Mr. Series Editor:—I see Mr. Forney, the Younger, advertises a new paper called *The Stage*, to be commenced by him. Is he the son of the old man who runs the *Press* week-days and Sundays, and who is trying to get the passenger cars to run on Sundays also, and does the Younger intend running his *Stage* on Sundays in opposition to the Cars? It is a shame to see such rivalry in the same family. I always think of it when I read that pretty little hymn of Dr. Watts':—

"Children, you should never let
Your angry passions rise."

Hoping I may be misinformed as regards the whole thing, I remain yours, respectfully,

T. RAILL.

Lehigh coal $8·75.

☞ RUN AWAY, FREEDMEN'S "BILL," had on when he left a suit of army blue and brass buttons, stamped U. S. When last seen he was in Washington, trying to get into the Senate chamber. It is hoped that good citizens will arrest him and deliver him back to me in the county jail, Carroll county, Virginia. NARY FREEDMEN.

A CURIOUS DREAM.

BY PETER OLEUM.

I returned to my home rather late one night, and concluded to make my supper on mush and milk. A quart bowl was filled with milk, and in tumbled the mush, like large lumps of yellow putty. I soon managed to dispose of a more than moderate quantity, and had that sense of fulness which Beecher says gives him such pleasure. Having finished this repast, I concluded to read a few pages of Walter Scott's "Rob Roy" before I would retire to my bed. This I did; but, notwithstanding the exciting nature of the story, I found that I was growing sleepy. So off I started for my bed. How long I had been in bed I don't know before I began to dream. And such a dream I never had before, and may never have again; and therefore I feel anxious that it should be preserved in some form.

I dreamed that I was on my way to Chesnut street in one of the horse cars, and two gentlemen were sitting by me talking in a very loud and earnest manner. They evidently had some kind of disease on the brain. One swore that he had had his fingers burned enough, and the other that he was determined to give his attention hereafter to something better established and more legitimate. At length one pulled out his watch, and remarked that unless the horses would hurry up they would not get to the Hall in time. I took the liberty just then of asking if anything special was going on to-night. With a look of astonishment at my ignorance, he inquired if I had not heard of the great meeting in Concert Hall. I told him I was not posted up in the matter, and would be glad to be informed about it. "Well then," says he, "I will tell you. There is to be an experience meeting of *Oil Stock Men*. Like others in the religious world, they have had their ups and downs—their hopes and fears—their joys and sorrows—and they have at last resolved to meet together and talk them over, and see what may turn up." On hearing this statement, I determined that I would certainly make a visit to Concert Hall that night. As I got near to the place I began to despair of getting in, for both sides of the street were crowded with persons pressing towards the door. Such a motley crowd I never beheld before. Male and female, young and old, fat and lean, long and short, Judges, lawyers, merchants, mechanics, ministers and Elders, and Deacons, all were mixed up together, and with compressed lips were edging their way in. With a determined spirit and a vast amount of elbowing I succeeded in getting in and procuring at least a good standing place.

To my surprise, a large band of musicians—procured for the occasion—began to play a tune which I had not heard for many years:—"Where have you been, Billie Boy? Billie Boy?" It was refreshing to my feelings, but how it was adapted to that meeting I could not well understand.

After the music the meeting was organized by calling to the chair a large heavy man weighing about two hundred and fifty pounds. His hair was combed straight back, and his countenance was of a sedate, meditative cast. His nose was saddled with a heavy pair of gold spectacles.

When about to call the meeting to order he rose from his seat, and fixing his eyes upon the chandelier, he at first seemed somewhat at a loss how to express himself. But after a few seconds had transpired, and when he had devoutly clasped his hands over his breast, he gave vent to his feelings as follows:—

"Dear Brethren and Fellow-citizens.—'To be or not to be?' that is the great question that has called us together in such large numbers this evening. When Moses started out with his followers from Egypt, he told them that they were going to a land flowing with milk and honey. But when they got over the Red Sea and got into the wilderness they couldn't hardly get anything to eat or drink, let alone the luxuries of milk and honey. Of course, they got discouraged, and well they might.

"Are we not, my brethren and fellow-citizens, somewhat in the same predicament? We were encouraged to buy stock—yes, *oil* stock, if I must say it—for I wish to be plain, and then we should in a short time possess marble or brown stone palaces. But, as you know, we bought the stock, and we have met together to-night to inquire after the palaces. As for me, I have not seen them, and I have been troubled greatly in view of the whole matter. Lately I have felt like adopting the language of good old Job—'My sighing cometh before I eat, and my roarings are poured out like the waters; for the thing which I greatly feared is come upon me.' But by giving utterance to these sentiments I don't wish to discourage you. No! no! Far be this from me. I would that all stocks were as bright as the '*Ocean!*'

"But I will not take up your time. The meeting is now open. All are not only at liberty, but are cordially invited to give expression to the sentiments of their hearts. We hope to have a good old-fashioned experience meeting here to-night. As one and another tell of the difficulties they have had to encounter, it will encourage others who may have had the same bad luck, and who are crying out in the midst of their agony—'It is more than I can bear.'"

No sooner had the President taken his seat than a voice was heard from the most remote part of the hall.

"Mr. Chairman," said the voice, "I am from the country. I heard of this meeting, and could not stay at home. Some months ago. I had several houses and lots, which brought me a nice income. But, wretch that I was, I was not satisfied with this, so I looked round for something better. One day I met with a young man who said he had something good to tell. He said he had a chance of getting on the ground-floor of an oil company about to be formed, and possibly he might secure the same privilege to myself. The name of the company was the *Mountain Cataract*. The original parties, or those on the ground-floor, must certainly make a big thing of it—ten or fifteen thousand dollars apiece, certainly. The bait was tempting; I told him to be sure and get one share for me if it should not cost more than five or ten thousand dollars. In a few days he reported that all was right—the share was secured, and my fortune made. I at once sold my houses and lots, paid for the share, and felt happy in the bright anticipation of the future. But to-night, after waiting a full year, Mr. Chairman, I am compelled to say that my hopes are all blighted. I have in my desk some beautiful printed certificates of stock, but they have no value, and bring me in nothing. My hopes kept saying, for a long time, 'To-morrow! to-morrow!' but to-morrow has come and gone, and still I find no relief. I have come to the city to see if the stock-brokers—that generous and sympathetic class—can't give me some relief. Oh! were I only out of this difficulty, I can assure you you would never find me putting my head into a similar trap. I have found out what the *ground-floor* means."

When this gentlemen took his seat the Chairman requested the band to play "Tramp! tramp! tramp! the boys are marching!" adding, "This piece of music always inspires my heart with courage in the midst of despondency." When the band had finished, several tried to get the floor. A tall, dark-visaged fellow, with strong lungs and ready utterance, secured it. Every word he spoke could be heard with the utmost distinctness. "Mr. Chairman," said he, "this beats the *morus multicaulis* business entirely. Then we were to get fortunes out of worms; but lately we have had fortunes worm-ed out of us. It is amazing to me what large amounts we have put into these oil wells, and what little returns some of us have got. For one I can say that I am much poorer than when I started in this race. I had met with reverses before, but none have crushed me like those I have lately experienced. You will be surprised to hear me say that I have fifty thousand dollars' worth of stock in my safe, while at the same time I find it difficult to get money enough to buy a pound of beef or a pound of butter. What am I to do under these circumstances? Sometimes I am filled with indignation too strong for utterance. I have found myself pacing my room almost frantic with my disappointment, and strongly tempted to dash my brains out against the stove. But thus far, thanks to a kind Providence, I have been enabled to resist the temptation, and have resolved to live long enough to raise funds to bury me decently when I do die."

Just then a good brother, who was evidently more fond of vocal than instrumental music, commenced singing the familiar words:—

"Come on, my partners in distress,
We're travelling through a wilderness."

All joined in singing the piece, and the effect on the large audience was tranquillizing and comforting.

A Quaker now succeeded in getting the floor. He was intelligent and modest, and spoke in a tone rather subdued and plaintive. "Thee knows, friends, that Quakers do not sing, and yet I am free to confess that the singing of the last piece affected me greatly. I have not usually been of a very adventurous spirit; and yet when I heard that oil was pouring out of the rocks, and fortunes were likely to be made in a day, I could not withstand the temptation, and so in I went with others. I waited long for the precious return, but finding that it did not come, I thought I would take the cars and see for myself where my treasure was located. I travelled, going and coming, upwards of a thousand miles. Cars part of the way, coaches part, and horses part, and on foot part. And I can tell these friends that the coach part and horse part and foot part were shockingly bad. At length I reached the spot where my hopes were centred. A man was sitting by smoking his meerschaum. I asked him if he knew anything of the 'Good Hope Oil Company?' He said that he did, and that he was the Superintendent. I then asked him if he could direct my steps to where it lay. He rose rather reluctantly, and told me to follow him. Off he started, and began to ascend a monstrous hill. At the top of the hill he remarked, 'Here, stranger, is about the centre of your land. It spreads all over these hills. Oil has been found, but not in paying quantities about ten miles from this spot. I was ordered to put down a well on this hill by your company; I did so. I bored a thousand feet, but no oil appeared, and so I gave it up.' I walked up and looked at the hole. It was *small* and *dark* and *dry*; and then I began to calculate what the two hundred and fifty thousand shares of the '*Good Hope Oil Company*' were worth. Friends, I tell thee, to-night, I felt sad, very sad. As soon as I reached my home I took up the New Testament and read to my family the touching story of the man that fell among the thieves somewhere between Jerusalem and Jericho. The only thing I wished for when I read the story was that some good Samaritan would come along and pour a little '*oil*' into my wounds."

The Chairman now rose and said the audience might now take five minutes for quiet reflection, dwelling chiefly on the uncertainty of human affairs, after which a committee would be appointed to draw up some resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting. The five minutes were soon over, and a committee of six were appointed, who, after a short retirement, brought in the following string of resolutions:—

Resolved, 1. That, in the language of Tom Moore, this world is all a fleeting show, for man's illusion given.

2. 'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view, and clothes the oil wells in their golden hue.

3. That it is unpleasant to pump a dry well, as the handle moves too easily.

4. That we labor hard to get off what stock we have at the highest possible figure.

5. That we sympathize with one another under our present circumstances of embarrassment.

6. That oil in Venango county is almost as difficult of access as oil in the Arctic among the whales.

7. That for the cultivation of social feeling, we shall sing, at least once a week, the song of the Hutchinsons, "We're a Band of Brothers" or something of similar import.

These resolutions were all adopted with great earnestness and unanimity. The band then struck up, "Cheer boys! cheer! Yield not to idle sorrow," and the large audience dispersed.

Just then I was awakened by the whistling of the cars as they passed by my chamber where I slept, and I found that it was *all a dream*.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN, FURMAN SHEPPARD, THOS. MACKELLAR, JOHN SUPPLEE, JOHN W. CLAGHORN, SILAS YERKES, JR., ALFRED S. GILLETT, N. S. LAWRENCE, CHARLES I. DUPONT, HENRY F. KENNEY, JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 ly

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA," "CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA," "BRITANNIA," "INDIA."

Steam to LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.

RATES OF PASSAGE. PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.

CABINS.....................$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE......................................$30

Steamship "HIBERNIA" leaves SATURDAY, January 27.

THE PAID CERTIFICATES issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE. Also, to and from ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to W. A. HAMILL, [Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE." 1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—Calling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, January 27.
KANGAROO, Wednesday, January 31.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, February 3.
At noon, from Pier 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. PAYABLE IN GOLD.

First Cabin...........$90·00 Steerage...............$30·00
First Cabin to London. 95·00 Steerage to London.... 34·00
First Cabin to Paris...105·00 Steerage to Paris...... 40·00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. etc., at moderate rates.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin, $90 00; Steerage $35 00; payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
1 25 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 134 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

T. J. McGUIGAN, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC. FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc MATCHES AND BLACKING, NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET, First Street above Second, between Market and Chesnut, PHILADELPHIA. 5 4

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.

OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the w

INLAND INSURANCES On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Ca all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES On Merchandise generally. On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan. '71....	$95,000·00
120 000	" 6 " " '81....	128 100·00
200 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes..........	194 365 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan............	90 550·
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan............	53,250·
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan............	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..........	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..........	23,750·00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..........	23,750·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia..........	15,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company..........	8,580·0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company..........	3,250·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call.....	40,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan..........	18,000·00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property..........	170,700·0
$1,036,850 Par.	Market value......	$996,550·00
	Real Estate..........	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made.	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company..........	40,511·44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value..........	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks..........$55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer.......... 678 48	56,635·37
		$1,253,633·18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George C. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Robert Burton, John D Taylor, Samuel E. Stokes, J. F. Peniston, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or a the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at th General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of th Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3 ly

THE PROVIDENT Life and Trust Co., OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Mont 22d, 1865, INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley, Jeremiah Hacker, Joshua H Morris, Richard Wood, Richard Cadbury, Henry Haines, T Wistar Brown, William C. Longstreth, Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

OFFICE. [7 28 ly
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1865, $2,501,297·04.

CAPITAL....................................$400,000
ACCRUED SURPLUS..........................997 860
PREMIUMS...................................1,103,428
Unsettled Claims, $12,745. Income for 1865, $301,000
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829, OVER $5,000,000.

PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES ON LIBERAL TERMS.

DIRECTORS:

CHARLES N. BANCKER, TOBIAS WAGNER, SAMUEL GRANT, JACOB R. SMITH, GEORGE W. RICHARDS, ISAAC LEA, EDWARD C. DALE, GEORGE FALES, ALFRED FITLER, FRAS. W. LEWIS, M. D.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro. tem. [3 25 12

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahoney, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr. David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmond Castillon, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28 ly

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30 ly

FIRE INSURANCE, THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.

Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000 Paid-up Capital, $100,000.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown, Charles A. Duy, Wm. D. Lewis, William B. Bullock, Wm. N. Needles, John D Taylor, Thomas Kimber, Jr., Henry S. McComb, Lemuel Coffin, Chas. P. Bayard, J. Hilborn Jones, John Woodside.

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice President.
3 30 ly THOMAS NEILSON, Secre

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 6, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1866, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, either Lard or Sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer, or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity each of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The Oil may be delivered at Boston or New York, at the option of the bidders.

The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 2d day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 16th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of August, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received at the same time for 5000 gallons of Colza or Lard Oil, to be delivered as above stipulated, at Detroit, Michigan, on the 1st day of May, 1866.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the Oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the Sperm Oil will be employed, viz.:—specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The Lard Oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer at Boston, Massachusetts.

The casks must be guaged, under the direction and personal supervision of the Inspecting Officer, by a custom house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the Oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, whether Sperm, Lard, or Colza, the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and endorsed 'Proposals for oil for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.
1 11 25t ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, December 19, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west; and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:—

On Route No. 1.............................$100,000
" " 2.............................200,000
" " 3.............................60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:—

"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1,' '2' or '3'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866 and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. A. POTTER,
12 22 88 Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 1

THE IVY GREEN.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

Oh, a dainty plant is the Ivy Green,
That creepeth o'er ruins old!
Of right choice food are his meals, I ween,
In his cell so lone and cold.
The wall must be crumbled, the stone decayed,
To pleasure his dainty whim;
And the mouldering dust that years have made,
Is a merry meal for him.
Creeping where no life is seen,
A rare old plant is the Ivy Green.

Fast he stealeth, though he wears no wings,
And a staunch old heart has he;
How closely he twined, how closely he clings
To his friend the huge Oak Tree.
And slyly he traileth along the ground,
And his leaves he gently waves,
As he joyously hugs and crawleth around
The mould of dead men's graves.

Whole acres have fled, and their works decayed,
And nations have scattered been;
But the stout old Ivy shall never fade
From its hale and hearty green.
The brave old plant in its lonely days
Shall fatten upon the past;
For the stateliest building man can raise,
Is the Ivy's food at last.
Creeping where no life is seen,
A rare old plant is the Ivy Green.

A FAMILY IN LOVE.

ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

BY MISS DINAH MARIA MULOCH.
(Author of "John Halifax, Gent.," and other stories.)

This is the age of complainings. Nobody suffers in silence; nobody breaks his or her heart in secrecy and solitude; they all take "the public" into their confidence—the convenient public, which, like murder,

Hath no tongue, but speaks
With most miraculous organ.

Of course it is neither the confider's fault nor yet the confidant's, if the winds sometimes whisper that King Midas has asses' ears.

Mine is no such confession. I have no gossip to retail of my neighbors; I am a very quiet gentleman, who prefer confiding my interests and observations to my own household, my own immediate family. Ay, there lies my inevitable grief, there lurks my secret wrong; I am the unhappy elder brother of a family in love.

The fact dimly dawned upon me, widening by degrees ever since I came home from India last year, and I took upon myself the charge of my five sisters, aged from about —. But Martha might object to my particularizing. Good little Patty! what a merry creature she was when she went nutting and fishing with me? And what ugly caps she has taken to wearing, poor dear! And why can't she speak so gently, when scolding the servants, as I remember our sweet-voiced, pretty mother used always to do? And why, in spite of their mutual position, will she persist in calling Mr. Green, with a kind of frigid solemnity, "Mr. Green?" But he does not seem to mind it; probably he never was called anything else.

He is a very worthy person, nevertheless, and I have a great respect for him. When my sister Martha—Miss Heathcote, as she has been called from her cradle—by letter announced to me at Madras that she intended to relinquish that title for the far less euphonious one of Mrs. Green, I was, to say the least of it, surprised. I had thought, for various reasons (of no moment now), that my eldest sister was not likely to marry—I rather hoped she would not. We might have been so comfortable, poor Patty and I. However, I had no business to interfere with either her happiness or her destiny; so when, the first Sunday after my arrival home, a cozy carriage drove up the avenue, and a bald, rather stout little man got out, to be solemnly introduced as "Mr. Green," I submitted to the force of circumstances, and to the duties of a brother-in-law.

He has dined with us every Sunday since. He and I are capital friends; regularly, when the ladies retire, he informs me what the funds have been at, day by day during the past week, and which is the safest railway to buy shares in for the week following. A most worthy person, I repeat; will make a kind husband, and I suppose Martha likes him, but——. However, poor girl, she is old enough to judge for herself, and it is no business of mine. Some time, before long, I shall give her away at the old parish church—quietly, without any bow: I shall see her walk down the church aisle with old Mr. Green—he in his best white waistcoat, and she in her sober grey poplin, which she insists on being married in—not the clear soft muslin and long lace veil I quite well remember seeing Patty working at and blushing over, we won't say how many years ago. Well, women are better married, they say; but I think I would rather have had Martha an old maid.

My second sister, Angeline, was fifteen when I left England; and the very loveliest creature I ever beheld. Everybody knew it, everybody acknowledged it. She could not walk down the street without people turning to look after her; she could not enter a room without creating a general whisper:—"Who is she?" The same thing continued as she grew up to womanhood. All the world was at her feet; every one said she would make a splendid marriage—become a countess, at least; and I do believe Angeline herself had the fullest confidence in that probability. She refused lovers by the dozen; every letter I got told me of some new slaughter of Miss Angeline's. I would have pitied the poor fellows, only she was such a dazzling beauty, and no man falls out of love so safely as a man who falls in love with a beauty. I never heard that anybody died either by consumption, cord, or pistol, through the cruelty of my sister Angeline.

But, like most cruel damsels, she paid the penalty of her hard-heartedness; when I came home I found Angeline Heathcote, Angeline Heathcote still. Beautiful yet, beautiful exceedingly; a walking picture, a visible poem, it was a real pleasure to me to have such a handsome creature about the house. Though people did say, with a mysterious shake of the head, that, handsome as she was, if I had only seen my Angeline two or three years ago! And Angeline herself became tenacious on the subject of new gowns, and did not like it to be generally known whether she or Charlotte was the elder. Good, plain, merry Charlotte, who never thought about either her looks or her age!

Yet Charlotte was the first who brought me into trouble—the trouble which I am now called upon to bemoan. I had not been at home three months, when there came a young gentleman—a very lively and pleasant young gentleman, too—who sang duets with the younger girls and made himself quite at home in my family circle. I myself did not much meddle with him, thought him a good-natured lad, and no more—until one fine morning he astonished me by requesting five minutes conversation with me in my study. (Alas! such misfortunes come not singly—my study has never been safe from similar applications and conversations since.)

I was very kind to the young man; when he blushed, I looked another way; when he trembled, I invited him to take a chair. I listened to his stammering explanations with the utmost patience and sympathy; I even tried to help him out with them—till he came to the last clause.

Now, I do say that a man who asks you for your purse, your horse, your friendship, after only four weeks' acquaintance, has considerable coolness; but a man, who, after that brief period since his introduction, comes and asks you for your *sister*—why, one's first impulse is to kick him down stairs.

Happily, I controlled myself. I called to mind that Mr. Cuthbert was an honest young fellow, and that if he did choose to risk his whole future upon the result of a month's laughing, and singing, and dancing at balls—certainly it was his affair, not mine. My business solely related to Charlotte. I was just despatching it in the quickest and friendliest manner, by advising the young fellow to go back to college and not make fool of himself in vain, when he informed me that my consent only was required, since he and Charlotte had been a plighted couple for the space of three whole days!

I have always held certain crotchets on the paramount rights of lovers, and the wrong of interfering with any apparently sincere vows; so I sent for Lotty—talked with her; found she was just as foolish as he. That because he was the best waltzer, the sweetest tenor singer, and had the handsomest moustache she knew—our lively Charlotte was quite contented to dance through life with Mr. Cuthbert, and decidedly proud of having his diamond ring on her third finger, and being considered "engaged"—as, indeed, they were likely to remain, if their minds changed not, for the next ten years.

So, what would I do? Nothing but deal with the young simpletons, if such they were, according to their folly. If true, their love would have time to prove itself such; if false, they would best find out that fact by its not being thwarted. I kissed away Lotty's tears, silly child! and next Sunday I had the honor of carving for brother-in-law elect No. 2.

It never rains but it pours. Whether Angeline was roused at once to indignation and condescension by Charlotte's engagement—which she was the loudest in inveighing against, or whether, as was afterwards reported to me, she was influenced by a certain statistical newspaper paragraph, maliciously read aloud by Mr. Cuthbert for general edification, that women's chances of matrimony were proved by the late census to diminish greatly between the ages of thirty and thirty-five; but most assuredly Angeline's demeanor changed. She stooped to be agreeable as well as beautiful. To more than one suitor whom she had of old swept haughtily by, did she now graciously incline; and the result was—partly owing to the gayeties of this autumnal election—that Miss Angeline Heathcote, the beauty of the county, held a general election on her own private account.

Alas for me! In one week I had no less than four hopeful candidates requesting "the honor of an interview" in my study.

Angeline's decision was rather dilatory, they were all such excellent matches; and, poor girl! with all her beauty for her chief gift, and with all the tinsel adoration it brought her, she had never been used to think of marriage as anything more than the mere wordly arrangement. She was ready to choose a husband as she would a wedding-gown—dispassionally, carefully, as the best out of a large selection of articles, each rich and good in its way, and warranted to wear. She had plenty of common sense, and an acute judgment; as for her heart—

"You see, Nigel," she said to me, when weighing the respective claims and merits of Mr. Archer and Sir Rowland Griffith Jones, "you see, I never was sentimentally inclined. I want to be married. I think I should be better married than single. Of course, my husband must be a good man; also, he should be a wealthy man; because—well!—because I rather like show and splendor; they suit me."

And she glanced into the mirror at something which, certainly, if any woman has any excuse for the vanities of life, might have pleaded Angeline's.

"But," I argued—half sorrowfully, as when you see an ignorant child throwing gold away, and choosing sham jewels for their pitiful glistering—"you surely would think it necessary to love your husband?"

"O yes; and I like Sir Rowland extremely—perhaps even better than Mr. Archer—though he has been fond of me so long, poor fellow! But he will get over it—all men do."

So, though the balance hung for a whole week doubtful—Heaven forgive the girl! but true love was not in her nature, and now can people see further than their lights go? I was soon pretty certain that fate would decide the marriage question in favor of the baronet. As Lotty said, Angeline would look as magnificent in the family diamonds as Lady Griffith Jones.

The Welsh cause triumphed; Mr. Archer quitted the field. He had been an old acquaintance; but—what was that to Sir Rowland and £10,000 a year?

After Angeline's affair was settled, there came a lull in the family epidemic—possibly because the head of the family grew savage as a bear; and for a full month his spirit hugged itself into fierce misanthropy, or rather misogony, contemning the whole female sex, especially such as contemplated entering into the unholy state of matrimony.

No wonder I could not find peace in my own house; I had not my own sister's society; not a single family fireside evening could I get from week's end to week's end; not a room could I enter without breaking in on some *tete-a-tete;* not a corner could I creep into without stumbling upon a pair of lovers. For a little while these fond couples kept on their good behavior towards, preserved a degree of reserve towards, each other out of respect to the head of the house, the elder brother; but gradually it deteriorated—ceased. Nay, I, who belong to the old generation—which was foolish enough to deem caresses hallowed things, that the mere pressure of a beloved woman's hand, not to speak of her sacred mouth, was a thing not to be made a public show of—never to be thought of without a tender reverence, a delicious fear—I, Nigel Heathcote, have actually seen two young men, strangers a little year ago, kiss my two sisters openly before their whole family—before their brother's very face!

My situation became intolerable. I fled the fireside; I took refuge in my study. Woe betide the next lover who should assail me there!

Surely that fatality would not again arrive for some time. When the elder ones were once married and away, surely I, and Constantia, and little Lizzie, might live a few years in fraternal peace, unmolested by the haunting shadow of impending matrimony.

It occurred to me that in the interval of the weddings I would send for an old friend, a bachelor like myself—an honest, manly fellow, who worked hard from circuit to circuit, and got barely one brief a year. Yes, Will Launceston would keep me company; and we would spend our days in the woods, and our evenings in my study, safe out of the way of lovers, weddings, and womankind.

I had just written to him, when my sister Martha came in with a very serious face, and told me "she wished for a little conversation with me."

Ominous beginning! But she was not a young man, and could not well attack me concerning any more of my sisters. At least so I congratulated myself—alas, too soon!

My sister settled herself by the fire with a serious countenance.

"My dear Nigel."

"My dear Martha."

"I wish to consult you on a matter which has recently come to my knowledge, and has given me much pain, and some anxiety."

"Indeed!" and I am afraid my tone was less sympathizing than eager, since from her troubled nervous manner, I thought—I hoped, the matter in question indicated the secession of Mr. Green. "Go on. Is it about"—I stopped and corrected myself hypocritically—"about the girls?"

She assented.

"Whew!"—a disappointed whistle, faint and low. "Still, go on. I'll listen to anything except another proposal."

Martha shook her head. "Alas, I fear it will never come to that! Brother, have you noticed?—but men never do—still, I myself have observed a great change in Constantia lately."

Now, Constantia always was different from the other girls—liked solitude and books, talked little, and had a trick of reverie. In short, was what young people called "interesting," and old people "romantic"—the sort of creature who, d'd she grow up a remarkable woman, would have her youthful peculiarities carefully and respectfully noted, with "I always said there was a great deal in that girl;" but who, did she turn out nothing particular, would be laughed at, and probably would laugh at herself, for having been "very sentimental when she was young." Nevertheless, having at one time of my life shared that imputation, I was tender over the little follies of Constantia.

"I think the girl reads too much, and sits with her eyes too wide open, Martha; is rather unsocial, likewise. She wanted to get out of the way of the weddings, and positively refused to be Angeline's bridesmaid."

"Ah!" sighed Martha, "that's it. Poor, foolish child, to think of falling in love"—

I almost jumped off my chair. "I'll not hear a word of it—I declare I will not! I'll keep the young fellow off my premises with man-traps and spring guns. I'll go back to India if you tell me of another 'engagement.'

"No chance of that;" and Martha shook her head more drearily than ever. "Poor child, I fear it is an unfortunate attachment!"

I brightened up—so much so, that my sister looked, nay, gently hinted, her conviction that I was a "brute." She expected I would have been as sorry as she was!

"No, Martha; I am rather glad. Glad, after my experience of these 'fortunate' love-affairs, to find that one of my sisters has the womanly courage, unselfishness, and simplicity to conceive an 'unfortunate' attachment."

Perhaps this speech hurt Martha, and yet it need not. She and I both knew and respected one another's youth; and if we differed in opinion concerning our middle age, why—I was as like to be wrong as she.

She did not at first reply; and then, without comment, she explained to me her uneasiness about Constantia. The girl had long played confidante to Mr. Archer in the matter of Angeline, and, as often happens, the confidante had unwittingly taken too great interest in one of her principals, until she found herself envying the lot of the other. When Mr. Archer's dismissal finally broke off all his intercourse with our family, there was one of my sisters who missed him wearily, cruelly; and that was—not Angeline.

I was touched. Now, no doubt Constantia had been very foolish; no doubt she had nourished and endouraged this fancy, as romantic girls do, in moonlight walks and solitary dreams, hugging her pain, and deluding herself that it was bliss. Little doubt, likewise, that the feeling would wear itself out, or fade slowly away in life's stern truths; but at present it was a most sincere passion, sad and sore. Foolish and romantic as it might be, in itself and in its girlish demonstrations, I could not smile at it. It was a real thing, and as such to be respected.

Martha and I held counsel together, and acted on the result. We took Constantia under our especial charge; we gave her books to read, visits to pay, work to do, keeping her as much as possible with one or other of us, and out of the way of the childish flirtation of Cuthbert and Charlotte, or of the formal philandering of Sir Rowland and the future Lady Griffith Jones. If sometimes, as Lizzie told me—my little Lizzie, who laughed at love and lovers with the lightness of sixteen—Constantia grew impatient with Lotty's careless trifling, and curled her lip scornfully when Angeline paraded the splendors of her *trousseau*, we tried to lead the girl's mind out of herself, and out of dreamland altogether, as much as possible.

"But suppose," Lizzie sagely argued—"suppose, when Angeline is married, Mr. Archer should come back? He always liked Constantia extremely. Who knows but"——

I shook my head, and desired the little castle-builder to hold her tongue.

She was our sole sharer of the secret; and I must say, though she laughed at her now and then, Lizzie was extremely loving and patient with Constantia. After a time, we left the two girls wholly to one another, more especially as my time was now taken up with my friend Launceston.

Oh, the comfort, the relief of the society of a man!—a real honest man—who had some sterling aim and object in life—some steady work to do—some earnest interest in the advance of the world, the duties and pursuits of his brother men; who was neither handsome, witty, nor accomplished; who rarely shone in ladies' society; in fact, rather eschewed it than otherwise. For, he said, nature had unfitted him to act the part of a mere admirer, and adverse fortune forbade him to appear in the character of a lover; so he kept aloof, keeping his own company and that of one or two old friends like myself.

I was fond of Launceston; I wished my family to like him too; but they were all too busy about their own affairs. Evening after evening I could not get any of my sisters to make tea for us, or give us a little music afterwards, except the pale, dull-looking Constantia, or my bonny rose of June, little Lizzie. At last, we four settled into a small daily company, and went out together, read together, talked together continually. I kept these two younger ones as much as possible in our unromantic practical society, that not only my mind, but Launceston's in its thorough cheerfulness and healthiness of tone, might unconsciously have a good influence upon Constantia.

The girl's spirit slowly began to heal. She set aside her dreaming, and took with all the energy of her nature to active work—women's work—charity school-teaching, village-visiting, and the like. She put a little too much "romance" into all she did still; but there was life in it, truth, sincerity.

"Miss Constantia will make an admirable lady-of-all-work," said Launceston in his quaint way, watching her with his kindly and observant eyes. "The world wants such. She will find enough to do."

And so she did: enough to steal her, too, from my side, almost as much as the three *fiancees*. The circle in my study dwindled gradually down to Lizzie, Launceston, and me.

We were excellent company still, we three. I had rarely had so much of my pet sister's society: I had never found it so pleasant. True, she was shyer than usual, probably from being with us two, older and wiser people—men likewise—but she listened to our wisdom so sweetly—she bore with our dry, long-worded learning so patiently—that my study never seemed itself unless I had the little girl seated at my feet, or sewing quietly in the window corner. And then she was completely a "little girl:" had no forward ways—no love notions, or, ten times worse, marriage notions, crossing her innocent brain. I felt sure I could take her into my closest heart, form her mind and her principles at my will, and one day make a noble woman of her, after the pattern of—But I never mentioned that sacred name.

I loved Lizzie—loved her to the core of my heart. Sometimes with fatherly more than even brotherly pride, I used to talk to Launceston of the child's sweetnesses, but he always gave me short answers. It was his way. His laconism in most things was really astonishing for a man under thirty.

One day, when Angeline's grand wedding was safely over, and the house had sunk into a pathetic quietness that reminded one of the evening after a funeral—at least so I thought—Launceton and I fell into a discussion, which stirred him into more demonstrativeness than usual. The subject was men, women, and marriages.

"I am convinced," he said, "that I shall never marry."

It was not my first hearing of this laudable determination; so I let it pass, merely asking his reasons.

"Because my concience, principles, and feelines go totally against the system of matrimony, as practised in the world, especially the world of womankind. All the courting and proposing, the presents and the love-letters, the dinners to relatives and congratulations of friends, the marriage guests and marriage-settlements, the white lace, white satin, and white favors, carriage, postilions, and all. Heigh-ho, Heathcote, what fools men are!"

I was just about to suggest the possibility of naming one, say two, wise individuals among our sex, when in stole a white fairy—my pretty Lizzie, in her bridesmaid's dress. Her presence changed the current of conversation; until, from some remarks she made about a message Angeline had left as to the proper way of inserting her marriage in the *Times* newspaper to-morrow, our talk imperceptibly fell back into the old channel.

"I, like you, Launceston, hate the whole system of love and marrying. It is one great sham. Beginning when miss, at school, learns that it is the apex of feminine honor to be a bride—the lowest depths of feminine humiliation to die an old maid. Continuing when she, a young lady at home, counts her numerous 'offers;' taking pride in what ought to be to her a source either of regret or humiliation. Ending when, time slipping by, she drops into the usual belief that nobody ever marries her first love; so takes the best match she can find, and makes marriage, which is merely the visible crown and completion of love, the pitiful, dishonored substitute for it. I declare solemnly, I have seen many a wife whom I held to be scarcely better than—no wife at all."

I had forgotten my little sister's presence; but she did not seem to hear me—nor Launceston either, for that matter. His earnestness had softened down; he sat, very thoughtful, over against the window where Lizzie had taken her sewing. What a pretty picture she made!

"Come here, my little girl," I said; "I should not like thee to go the way of the world; and yet I should be satisfied to give thee away some day, quietly, in a white muslin gown and straw bonnet, to some honest man who loved thee—and was loved so well, that Lizzie would never dream of marrying any other, but would have been quite content, if need be, to live an old maid for his sake to the end of her days. That's what I call love—eh, my girl?"

Lizzie drooped her head, blushing deeply. Of course; girls always do.

Launceston said, in a tone so low that I quite started, "Then you do believe in true love, after all?"

"It would be ill for me, or for any human being, if I did not. And I believe in it the more earnestly because of its numberless counterfeits. Nay"—and now, when, after this gay marriage-morning, the evening was sinking grey and dull' my mind inclined pensively, even tenderly, to the sister who had gone, the other two sisters who were shortly going away, from my hearth for ever—"nay, as since in the falsest creeds there lurks, I hope, a modicum of absolute truth, I would fain trust that in the poorest travesty or masquerade of love, one might find a fragment of the sterling commodity. Still, my Lizzie, dear, when all our brides are gone, let us congratulate ourselves that for a long time we shall have no more engagements."

"You object to engagements?" said Lizzie, speaking timidly and downfaced—as I rather like to see a young girl speak on this subject.

"Why, how should you like it yourself, my little maid? To be loved, wooed, and wedded, in public, for the benefit of an amused circle of friends, neighbors, and connections. To have one's actions noticed, one's affairs canvassed, one's feelings weighed and measured; to be congratulated, condoled, and jested with. Horrible! literally horrible. My wonder is that any true lovers can ever stand it."

"Perhaps you are right," said Launceston, vehemently. "No man ought to place the girl he loves in such a position. Whatever it costs him, he ought to leave her free—altogether free—and offer her nothing until he can offer her his hand at once and with no delay."

"Bless my soul, Launceston, what are you in such excitement about? Has anybody been offering himself to your sister? Because, you mistook me. Ask her, or Lizzie, or any good woman, if they would feel flattered by a gentleman's acting in the way you suggest? As if his hand—with the ring in it—were anything to them, and himself and his true love nothing at all!"

Launceston laughed uneasily. "Well, but what did you mean? A—a friend of mine would like to know your opinion on this matter."

"My opinion is simply an opinion. Every man is the best judge of his own affairs, especially love affairs. As the Eastern proverb says:—'Let not the lions decide for the tigers.' But I think did I love a woman—and it pleases me to know I was but speaking out her mind, who years ago lived and died, in her fond simplicity wiser than any of these—did I love a woman, I would like to tell her so, just to herself, no more. I would like to give her my love to rest on; to receive the help and consolation of hers. I would like her to feel that through all chances and changes she and I were one; one, neither for foolish child's play nor headlong passion, but for mutual strength and support, holding ourselves responsible both to Heaven and each other for our life and our love. One, indissolubly, whether we were ever married or not, one in this world, and, we pray, one in the world everlasting."

Was I dreaming? Did I actually see my friend Launceston take, unforbidden, my youngest sister's hand, and hold it—firmly, tenderly, fast! Did I hear, with my own natural ears, Lizzie's soft little sob, not of grief certainly, as she slipped out of the room, as swift and silent as a moonbeam?

Eh! what? Good heavens! Was there ever any creature so blind as a middle-aged elder brother.

Well, as I told Launceston, it was halt my own fault, and I must bear it stoically. Perhaps, on the whole, things might have been worse, for he is a noble fellow, and no wonder the child loves him. They cannot be married just yet—meanwhile, Lizzie and I kept the matter between ourselves. They are very happy—God bless them! and so am I.

P. S.—Mr. Archer reappeared yesterday, looking quite well and comfortable. I see clearly that, one day not distant, I shall be left lamenting—the solitary residuum of a Family in Love.

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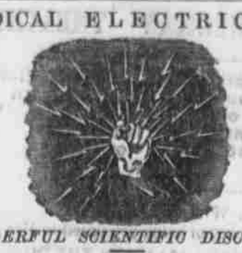
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DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE
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Electricity in all its Various Forms Administered for the Cure of Chronic Diseases.

Within the past five years, *thousands* of patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. We are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*—Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Locklaw, etc.

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REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Missouri; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Delaware; R. A. Semple, thread manufacturer, Mount Holly, New Jersey; W. B. Smith, iron-founder, No. 1022 Hanover street, Philadelphia; George Douglass, Local Express Company, Philadelphia; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 61 N. Third street; Colonel T. N. Sweeney, assessor, Second District of Philadelphia, Walnut and Eighth streets; George O. Evans, No. 418 Arch street, below Fifth; William Pelouse, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer of cotton goods, with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of disease can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office.

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DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
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AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
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AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
FAMILY COFFEE BROWNER,
On the same principle, being in the form of a **STOVE COVER.** Will suit any **STOVE** or **RANGE.**
The Coffee is browned **PERFECTLY UNIFORM** in a **FEW MINUTES' TIME.**
ONE POUND BROWNED in this Machine has about the **SAME STRENGTH** as two roasted in the usual way, **BESIDES** giving the Coffee in **ALL ITS PURITY** and **FRAGRANCE.**
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NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.

First Appearance of W. F. Wallett, the Renowned Shakesperian Jester, on Monday Evening, January 29, 1866—The Great Event of the Season.

MR. W. F. WALLETT

Has had the honor of being presented to Her

MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

And the ROYAL FAMILY and COURT, and is the recipient of the following Marks:—
Golden Medallion from Her Majesty the Queen, at Windsor Castle.
Golden Cross from the King of the French, at Claremont.
Silver Snuff Box from Birmingham, at the Gem Tavern, Steelhouse Lane.
Diamond Ring from Sheffield, at the Amphitheatre.
Silver Snuff Box from the Flying Horse Hotel, Nottingham.
Massive Vase from New Orleans, given by DAN. RICE, the great American Clown.
Splendid Service of Silver from Birmingham, at Bingley Hall, John Tonks, Esq.
Diamond Ring, at the Queen's Theatre, Hull, Messrs. Wolfenden and Melbourne.
Had the Honor to be made a Member of the Corporation of Hammermen, Paisley, Scotland.
Silver Cigar Case from Bristol, Two Trees Tavern.
Marble Bust, by Subscription (see copies), Hull.
Massive Gold Cup, value £100, Lion and Lamb, Leicester.
And Golden Opinions from all sorts of People, etc. etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

MR. WALLETT AT HULL.—The warm greeting with which Mr. Wallett was welcomed last evening, on the occasion of Mr. Hengler's benefit, from the large and fashionable assembly present, warrants us to claim one exception to the hard rule—no honor at home. Nowhere could he have been better received. The house was all ear to his jests, and it was not disappointed. His jokes had the ring of genuine humor, and the stamp of real wit. His delineations of the characteristics of manhood and womanhood, boyhood and girlhood, were so true to nature that there seemed no room for mirth, and yet so grotesque that there might have seemed no truth. The little follies, oddities, and conceits of human character afford him a fund of real shakespearian jest. Mr. Wallett's benefit is to take place on Friday evening, on which occasion the entertainment will be under the patronage of Lord and Lady Londesborough. We have no question the circus will be crowded every evening during his engagement, which will without doubt be as brilliant as the one he has just concluded at Scarborough.—*Hull Packet, November 7.*

"WALLETT IN THE CHAIR."—All who within the last week or so have visited Mr. Hengler's deservedly popular Circus, know how great Wallett is in the ring, how clever are his speeches, how sparkling his wit, and how happy his jokes; but the select few who had the pleasure of being present at the social gathering of the performers connected with the Circus at the Vittoria Hotel on Friday night, know that Mr. Wallett in the chair is far greater than Wallett in the ring. The meeting itself was very interesting, at the outcome of the generous and gentlemanly feelings and conduct of the several performers, and as it became an illustration of how well they stand in the estimation of Mr Hengler himself, who was present, and of the public of Hull, amongst whom they have sojourned for some months. It was, however, truly interesting in being presided over by so genial and able a man as Mr. Wallett. It was, indeed, a treat never to be forgotten, to hear the speeches of the chairman. They were remarkably clever, but not more clever than wise. As he poured out words of wisdom and eloquence under the impulse of his large, generous heart, one became puzzled which most to wonder at and admire, his great knowledge, his remarkable gift of expression, the vast resources of his wit, his wonderful tact, the glowing abundance of his fancy, or warmth and heartiness of his desire to see others happy. As, however, goodness precedes greatness, as the heart is better than the tongue, and as like begets like, I think the strength of his wide human sympathy and kindness secured the warmest homage, but at the same time that his generous heart was honored his splendid intellect and great learning were cordially admired. Mr Wallett's success as chairman on this occasion was as thorough as any success he ever achieved in circus or theatre, and as they were not blockheads, will not be forgotten by those who, as the phrase goes, had the happiness to "sit under him." The vice-chairman, Mr. Revolti, and others who took part in the proceedings, well resounded to the stronger and more brilliant displays of the chairman, who, being not only generous and witty himself, put the cause of generosity and wit in others. All went "as merrily as marriage bells," and the meeting throughout was one of unusual interest and pleasure. It occurred to me that Mr. Hengler may, in concluding his season at Hull, without the slightest shade of astrological superstition, "thank his *stars*," not that his catering has been mere good luck—on the contrary, his fare has been substantial, and certainly well *Cooked*. I understand the last benefit is to be for *Pastor*-al-aid.—*Hull Herald, November 14.*

PRICE'S SPANISH CIRCO—MR. WALLETT'S BENEFIT.—First plainly a circus; afterwards a cirque; at present a circo; (next we suppose a circum)—this well-conducted place of amusement continues nightly to attract a numerous and delighted attendance. Among the novelties lately introduced by our old friend and entertainer, Mr. Price, have been the two American fighting ponies, which bid fair to rival and eclipse the more common, although similarly risible, performances of the "educated mules;" and an accomplished equilibrist, hight Pedro Ramon. The great attraction, however, during the past fortnight, has been the renowned sawdust philosopher and wit, Mr. W. F. Wallett—truly "a fellow of infinite jest," whom we have been glad to have with us in Glasgow any time these—well, longer years than we care to reckon. Mr. Wallett seems to have lost none of his old wonted fire—still unapproachable in his own walk, in spite of a host of weak and thowless imitators—and, last night, on the occasion of his benefit, when a brimming house assembled to do him honor, he literally kept his auditors in "a roar." Perhaps we ought not to say so much for our good friend Wallett. Why has he taken such an antipathy to our countrymen? He almost, he said last night, begins to hate them. Call ye that, Mr. Wallett, a backing of your friends? "A Scotsman is to be bought in Edinburgh for a penny. Always, cannily, fond of the bawbees! And a citizen of Glasgow is purchasable any evening for a ha'penny!" Too bad; however, freedom of opinion is a Briton's boast, so we will let our jocular friend away to Manchester with it! Those who heard the "election speech" last evening have something in connection with the farewell appearance of Mr. Wallett to remember. But we have entirely lost faith in farewell performances of public performers, and so we hope to see and hear Mr. Wallett again ere long. "Will ye no' come back again?"—*Glasgow Herald.*

HENGLER'S CIRQUE.—Mr. Charles Hengler, the enterprising manager of this unrivalled equestrian establishment, took his benefit on Monday evening. The house was crowded to suffocation. An excellent programme was produced, and the entertainment passed off most satisfactorily. Of course, Mr. W. F. Wallett, the renowned jester, was the principal attraction, and well did he sustain the high reputation which he has so deservedly achieved. It has been said that a person, be he never so clever, is rarely ever appreciated by his own countrymen, but this does not hold good with regard to Mr. W. F. Wallett. This talented jester is a native of Hull, and his townsmen on all occasions render to him that honor which is due. He received quite an ovation on Monday night, and the warmest plaudits attested how delighted the audience were with his performance. On Friday evening he will take his benefit, and we predict for him a bumper. The entertainment will be under most distinguished patronage, and we recommend such persons as are desirous of being present to provide themselves with tickets early, otherwise they may possibly be disappointed in obtaining even standing accommodation in the spacious building.—*Hull Advertiser, Nov. 8.*

HENGLER'S CIRCUS.—Mr. Wallett's benefit last night drew a full house. Every available inch of the large building was crowded, many of them far too crowded. The performances were all very clever. Mr. Wallett was remarkably happy, and drew forth cheer upon cheer by his witticisms and speeches. His justification of the clown was admirable in substance and admirably spoken. His illustrations of celebrated Grecian and other statues were true, and marvellously like marble he looked. At the close Mr. Wallett, without his cap of folly, thanked the audience for their patronage, which was now, as it had been on former visits to his native town, most liberal and hearty. Mrs. Charles Hengler's benefit is announced to take place on Monday evening.—*Hull, December 11, 1865.*

WALLETT, THE QUEEN'S JESTER.—Amongst the wearers of the cap and bells of the present time a most distinguished place must be assigned to Wallett, the Queen's Jester, who made his first appearance last evening at Quaglieni's Cirque, Abbey street. He is naturally a humorist, and his fun is genuine and most mirth provoking. He has great versatility and a quickness of perception, and power of adaptation that makes the sources from whence he derives his pleasantries all but inexhaustible. There is no buffoonery or vulgarity in his jokes or manner, and those who can relish a good, hearty laugh, frequently repeated, should go to see and hear Wallett, the Queen's Jester.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

HENGLER'S CIRCUS—MR. W. F. WALLETT.—The crowded audiences which have filled Hengler's Circus this week fully testify that so far as Hull is concerned, there is no truth in the trite saying that "a man is never a prophet in his own country." After a somewhat long absence Mr. W. F. Wallett has again appeared in this his native town, and received as enthusiastic a welcome as his greatest admirers and friends could wish. On this occasion he made his first bow to a Hull audience at Mr. Hengler's benefit on Monday night. He has earned the right to be considered the best jester of the day, and is universally deemed so. He is a ready, original wit. His witticisms are not mere meaningless absurdities, which create laughter by reason of their being sheer nonsense alone, but they are characterized by good sense and some degree of truth. His wit has the additional merit of being levelled at abuses and follies which really exist. His delivery has improved since we heard him last, and his droll sayings lose none of their effectiveness, through indistinct utterance. His popularity, it seems, has not been impaired by time. Our townspeople do not "scorn the office of a jester" but take just pride in the knowledge that Hull has produced the best of the age. To-night Mr Wallett has his benefit. There cannot be a doubt that he will have an overflowing "house." A diversified and generally good programme is published for the occasion. Mr. Hengler's present season is drawing to a close. It has been a most successful one, and should he again visit Hull we may safely predict that he will have no cause to regret taking such a step, which, considering the encouragement he has received, we have not the slightest doubt that he will do so.—*Hull Times, November 10.*

HENGLER'S CIRQUE, HULL—WALLETT, THE QUEEN'S JESTER.—Under the immediate and distinguished patronage of the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, the Right Hon. Lord and Lady Londesborough, Col. of the First East York Rifle Volunteers; Lieut.-Col. Pease, Major Bannister, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Members of the above Corps; also, Lieut.-Col. Broadchooft, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Members of the Hull Volunteer Artillery Corps. Mr. Kinnear, Secretary for the "Queen's Jester," begs to solicit the honor of a visit from the inhabitants of Hull to WALLETT'S BENEFIT on Friday evening.

"A fellow of infinite jest"—
"A native and to the manor born."

On which occasion there will be a select and fashionable programme. W. F. Wallett appearing in his classical representation of "Raphael's Dream;" "The Grecian Statues, or, Living Models of Antiquity," as represented before their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, on the Lawn in front of Sandringham Hall.—Hull and Hornsea Railway: Excursion to Wallett's Benefit, on Friday.—*Hull Advertiser, November 14.*

SOCIAL GATHERING OF MR. HENGLER'S TROUPE.—After a successful season, Mr. Hengler's troupe assembled together last evening at the Vittoria Hotel, in social intercourse and the interchange of good feeling. A first class supper was provided by Mr. Bamton, to which nearly forty persons did ample justice. Among the guests present were Mr. Ald. Aobey, Mr. E. Devis, Dr. Brownridge, Mr. J. Robinson, Mr. G. Leggott, Mr. C. B. Walker, Mr. G. Cooper, Mr. Lewendon, Mr. Lacey, Mr. Chappell, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Heyworth, Mr. W. Hunt, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Medd, Mr. Whittaker, Mr. Farmer, etc. etc. Mr. W. F. Wallett occupied the chair, and Mr. Felix Revolti the vice-chair. After the toast of "The Queen" had been duly honored, the Chairman proposed "The Mayor and Corporation of Hull," coupling with it the name of Mr. Alderman Aobey. The Alderman, in responding, referred to the duties which that body had to perform, and concluded by proposing the health of Mr. Charles Hengler, a gentleman of exceeding liberality, as was evinced by his donations to the charitable institutions of the country. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Hengler, in responding to the compliment, remarked that he could scarcely find words to express his gratitude. His name had been mentioned most honorably, and he was thankful. As to his liberality, all he could say was that he thought it the duty of every public man who had been so greatly supported as he had been, to contribute to the charitable institutions of the town, and whatever donations he had given was done in this spirit. (Hear, hear.) He had been most liberally patronized in Hull, and he could assure them it afforded him the greatest possible pleasure in contributing as he had done. "William F. Wallett, the renowned Jester," which was responded to by that gentleman in a very facetious manner. The Chairman, in a laughable speech, gave the "Sawdust Comedians, Messrs. Williams, Barry, Abbott, and Doughty." The toast was acknowledged by Mr. H. Williams. Mr. E. Davis, in flattering terms, gave the "Vice Chairman." Several other complimentary toasts having been proposed, the remainder of the "small hours" were spent in conviviality.—*Eastern Morning News, November 11.*

QUAGLIENI'S GRAND CIRQUE.—It is rarely perhaps that even what is commonly termed a popular entertainment has been able to retain its hold on public favor for so lengthened a period as Quaglieni's Circus. Now, just as six months ago and upwards, when its novelty formed in some degree a portion of the attraction, the building is nightly crowded, no matter what the state of the atmosphere or how varied the other city amusements may be. The latest accession to the troupe, however, is, we venture to predict, one of the best made for sometime, and we will be sadly disappointed if Mr. Wallett, so well known as the Queen's Jester, do not succeed in winning a like favorable notice that has already marked his visits to other towns. Mr. Wallett is a person of considerable ability—one who evidently has conversed much with the world, studied not a few of its peculiarities, and made them subserve the purposes of his profession. In the programme assigned to his special care, a noteworthy feature is the total absence of vulgarisms and pointless puns, which, under similar circumstances, are but too generally indulged in, to the great detriment of their exponent. His reception last night, on which occasion he made his first appearance, was very enthusiastic, and may be looked on as a good omen of much that is in store for him.—*Irish Times, Nov. 21.*

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE.—Who is there that cannot remember the time honored Queen's Jester, Wallett? Wallett, who has raised his profession to a classical entertainment, showing what education may do to elevate and adorn a calling, and drive the coarse saying of the "Jack Pudding" from the ears of the younger branches of our families; teaching morality by his wise sayings; "Holding as 'twere, the Mirror up to Nature, showing Virtue her own Features; Scorn her own Image." Warwickshire gave birth to the immortal bard Shakespeare, Ayrshire to Robert Burns, and so did Hull to Wallett. Hull ought to be truly proud of her Wallett. "a Native and to the manor born," "a Fellow of Infinite Jest," "who was wont to set the House in a Roar." Wallett is the admiration of all beholders. Wallett is the Household Word. Wallett may be termed the Demosthenes of the nineteenth century, and the modern Caterieto of pure whims, quirks, and oddities. Visit the cirque, and see Wallett in all his pristine glory.—*Eastern Counties Herald, November 9.*

QUAGLIENI'S GRAND CIRQUE.—WALLETT, THE QUEEN'S JESTER, will commence a short engagement, introducing a series of Shakespearian lectures in the above Cirque, on Monday, November 20, 1865. "Holding, as 'twere, the mirror up to Nature." Wallett, the "modern Demosthenes," in conjunction with the scenes in the Cirque, will render the amusements of the evening one of the most interesting entertainments ever offered to the public.

"A fellow of infinite jest,
A gentleman and a scholar."

Wallett may be justly termed the "Modern Caterieto" of puns, whims, quirks, oddities. The Equestrian Scenes the Noble Stud of Horses, together with the renowned Jester Wallett, will tend to make this a night of mirth, combining intellect with recreation. The *Times*, speaking of Wallett says:—"There cannot be a doubt but this fellow has studied the character of men and manners in all their true forms. His imitation of the frivolities of the age is a true semblance of our times." Wallett will appear nightly about Half-past Eight,

"Showing vice her own image,
Scorn her own features."

In the States of America, Australia, and the Capital of France, thousands have flocked together to give Wallett a hearty welcome.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal, December 10.*

QUAGLIENI'S CIRQUE, DUBLIN.—Wallett, the Queen's jester, made his appearance last evening to a crowded house, on which occasion the performance went off in first-rate order. Wallett of course was the magnet, and a more amusing actor never graced the sawdust; a fellow with an abundance of wit, a great flow of language, his sharp puns and sallies on the audience were indeed laughable, his wise sayings would have done honor to the greatest of our modern philosophers. He is not dressed as the regular clown, but as the jester of olden times—an extended figure, a beautiful intellectual countenance, all of which tend to make him the admiration of every beholder. The house was an excellent one, despite the counter attractions at the Royal and Queen's Theatres—to see Toole and Brooke. We beg to remind our readers that Wallett will become an immense favorite with the Dublin audience.—*Irish Times, November 21.*

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, January 27.

A Sad Case.

James Peyton, formerly of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and worth, before the war, over one hundred thousand dollars, was yesterday sent to the Washington Almshouse, having lost all his property by the Rebellion, and being too old and feeble to work.

Secretary Seward.

The return of Secretary Seward is expectdd by his family at any moment.

The Indians.

Advices from the Plains to the 18th instant at the Bureau of Indian Affairs, state that three scouting parties sent out on Republican fork of the Pawnee river on the 13th instant, had returned to Fort Laramie. They were attacked in two instances by the Indians, but suffered only the loss of a few cattle.

The Indians are reported to be gathered in considerable numbers in that country and are very hostile.

The weather is intensely cold on the plains and the snow deep.

New Applicants for the New York Collectorship.

Among the new applicants for the Collectorship of New York is Hon. Edward Haight, who has strong support.

Contested Seats.

The Committee of Elections having finished the consideration of the Indiana case, Washburne against Voorhees, will take up the case of Dodge vs. Brooks, of New York, on Monday morning.

Puts His Oar In.

Governor Orr, of South Carolina, has sent an agent here to remonstrate against the passage of the Senate freedman's bill. Mr. Trescott, the agent, will appear before the House Freedman's Committee on Monday, to state the objections to the bill.

Congressional.

But little business is doing in Congress, as a large number of members have left town for two or three days.

MILITARY REVOLT IN SPAIN.

General Juan Prim's Coup for Liberty.

TERRIBLE ALARM AT MADRID.

Marshal O'Donnell has an Interview with Gen. Prim.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE REMARKABLE EVENT.

What is Thought of it at London and Paris.

FEELING IN PARIS TOWARDS THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

PARIS, January 9.—The great absorbing question in the political circles of Paris at present is the extent and probable result of the revolution or insurrection in Spain. The telegrams relative to it, coming entirely through the Spanish Government, must probably be taken *cum grano salis*, and, when they inform us that General Prim and his adherents are flying fugitives, perhaps their statements may be as dubious as those which have been made so long by the French Government relative to Juarez and his followers.

At any rate there is no doubt of the fact that this movement, coming so soon upon the Emperor Napoleon's expressed hope for a year of peace, is a source of no little uneasiness to the French Government. The example of revolution is a dangerous one, and European Governments tremble at the sound of it. The object of the progessive party, of which General Prim is the leader, is not probably at present to destroy the dynasty which occupies the Spanish throne, but simply to obtain sufficient strength to demand and enforce, if need be, the resignation of the present ministry, and in this shrewd thinkers here, familiar with Spanish politics, believe they have good chances of success.

Official History of the Movement.

VILLAREJO, January 4, 1·30 P. M.—The enemy, discouraged, and seeing that it would be impossible to escape the pursuit of the royal troops, has destroyed the suspension bridge of Fuenteduena. I immediately despatched some staff officers to examine the craft lying at Estremora, Villamanrique, and Buena Meson. If these vessels are not unfit for service, and the passage of the river does not present too great difficulty, I shall cross it by this means.

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR TO THE MARSHAL MINISTER OF WAR.

ZAMORA, January 4, 5·20 P. M.—The Avila insurgents advanced about one thousand yards from the railway station where I had taken up a position. Immediately I became aware of their movement, I marched against them with the African battalion under their colonel, and a few national guard collected from the locality. The insurgents had got out of the train and were in line on each side of the rails, forming a sort of advanced guard.

But immediately upon perceiving us they re-entered the train without waiting for us to come within musket range, and retreated. The fog was then so thick that it was impossible for me to obtain more information; besides which the enemy left us no time. I learned subsequently that the insurgents have destroyed a portion of the railway track, but I have already sent a locomotive down the line, and shall act according to circumstances.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL TO THE MARSHAL MINISTER OF WAR.

VALLADOLID, January 4, 9 P. M.—The insurgents, repulsed from Zamora, were at Foro at five o'clock this evening. The column pursuing them has arrived at Medina, and I hope that this detachment, or the one that has left Zamora, will very speedily crush the insurgents. Throughout the rest of the district perfect tranquillity prevails. The royal troops only await an opportunity to prove their loyalty.

The Captains General of Catalonia, Arragon, Valencia, Navarre, Granada, and Seville report that their respective districts are perfectly tranquil.

It now appears that there are two insurrectionary columns, one under the orders of General Prim and Brigadier del Bosch, consisting of the Ballen and Calatrava regiments, the other under an officer named Campas, formed by the insurgent garrison of Avila. It is asserted that an engagement has already taken place between the insurgents and the Civil Guard, at Arganda, the result of which was unfavorable to the latter. No official intelligence has been received of any such engagement.

The Avila insurgents are being pursued by three columns, despatched respectively from Valladolid, Zamora, and Salamanca.

At Aranjuez arms were distributed among the peasants who joined the insurgents. The distribution took place under the portico of the palace.

General Prim is stated to have addressed a proclamation to the insurgent troops, and to have given promotion to all the officers under him. It is also asserted that he demanded a thousand rations from the town of Villerezo de Salvanes.

It is semi-officially announced that Espartero positively declared to several friends on the 4th instant that he would never sanction any attack upon the constitutional throne which he had himself contributed to establish.

Troops have been despatched by the Government, by sea and land, for Tarragona.

The telegraph wires at Tarrancon have been cut by the insurgents. The Avila insurgents have destroyed much of the railway track in that province.

Senor Uselcti de Ponto, Private Secretary to General Prim, has been detained in Madrid by the Government.

Queen Christina is semi-officially announced to have deferred her visit to Spain, her Majesty having determined to await in Paris the issue of present events.

The present insurrectionary movement is connected by many with the declaration made at the great progressive banquet in the Campos Eliseo, that the progressist party would be in power two years and one day.

It is thought very probable that General Prim will endeavor to gain possession of Maestrazo in the mountains, a position of great defensive strength.

TO THE MARSHAL-MINISTER OF WAR.

BARCELONA, January 5, 1866.—According to the last despatches received the Avila insurgents, repulsed at Zamora, are marching in the direction of the Portuguese frontier closely pursued by three columns. The division of General Zavala commenced moving at daybreak in pursuit of the two revolted cavalry regiments. These two regiments are quite demoralized, and their force is constantly diminished by desertion. They are marching towards the mountains of Cuenca. Perfect tranquillity prevails in all the districts. The troops are animated by the best spirits, and are full of enthusiasm for the cause of order. ANTONIO HURTADO, Governor.

GENERAL PRIM'S PROCLAMATION.

Madrid (January 9) Correspondence London Times.

The following has been handed to me as General Prim's proclamation. It circulates secretly about Madrid, but I have no means of ascertaining its authenticity:—

"Spaniards!—We have arrived at the terrible moment in which revolution is the only resource of the nation, and the main duty of honorable men. I am at the head of considerable military forces, and a great number of armed countrymen hasten on all sides to fight under my orders for the cause of freedom and our fatherland.

"My banner is the last manifesto of the Progressista Central Committee; with it in my hand I will fight with wonted valor against the Government which dishonors us abroad and ruins us at home, to the point of making us a laughing stock among foreign nations, and bringing us to the verge of a shameful bankruptcy. Soldiers—who have already fought under my orders—you who are aware that I have never forsaken you; and that if you stand by me in this enterprise I shall know how to lead you, first showing you the path to victory, and next remunerating your endeavors! Fellow-citizens, men of honor, aid me, you, too, to bring to a happy end a political revolution which may do away with the necessity of that social revolution with which we are threatened. Spaniards, hurrah for liberty! for the programme of the Central Progressista Committee, for the constituent Cortes! JUAN PRIM."

GEN. MILANS DE BOSCH AN ACCOMPLICE OF PRIM.

Madrid (Jan. 10) Correspondence of the Paris Siecle.

Admitting the insurrection to be suppressed, Prim taken prisoner and shot, as well as his accomplices, Brigadier Milans de Bosch and Generals Contreras and Novilas, would the Royal family be saved any the more? I think not; the discontent is too general for the present movement to remain an isolated fact.

The revolution, if defeated in one part of the peninsula, will appear in another, until the day of its complete triumph. Within the last month especially the conduct of the Government has excited extreme dissatisfaction. The speech from the throne, from which so much was hoped, deeply disappointed the Spanish nation. Instead of the reforms impatiently expected, it only found vague phrases and illusory promises; when it felt entitled to demand the liberty so often promised, it saw its hopes indefinitely postponed.

The Spanish Government, therefore, has no reason to be surprised at this insurrection, and if it has the good fortune to get safe out of the present crisis, it must not slumber over its first triumphs; for, without a radical change in the home policy, not only the O'Donnell Cabinet will be overthrown, but the monarchy of the Bourbons will have made a rapid advance towards its ruin.

THE GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA BILLIARD CONGRESS
WILL BE HELD AT
CONCERT HALL,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, 31st instant,
AND ENDING MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

Exhibition—Afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Evening at 7½ o'clock.

The following members will contend for the Prize:—

R. T. RYALL,	E. J. PLUNKETT,
JAMES PALMER,	JOHN B. BRUCE,
HENRY A. REWES,	CHARLES A. STINSMAN.

The Committee with great pleasure announce that M. Phelan, P. Carme, D. Kavanagh, J. McDevitt, W. Goldthwait, Cyville Dion, Joseph Dion, E. H. Neims, and many other celebrities will positively take part in these Elegant Exhibitions.

Single Tickets, 50 cents. Season Tickets, admitting one gentleman and ladies, $3 00. To be had at the Billiard Saloons and Continental Hotel. 1 27 4t

FOYER ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

CARL WOLFSOHN'S
SERIES OF
TEN BEETHOVEN MATINEES.
FOURTH MATINEE.
MONDAY AFTERNOON, January 29,
At half-past 4 o'clock.

Mr. Wolfsohn will have the assistance of Madame FANNY RAYMOND RITTER, of New York, who will sing Arias and Classic Songs, by Gluck, Handel, Liszt, and Schumann.

SINGLE TICKETS.........................ONE DOLLAR
To be had at the Music Stores and at the Door. 1t

COTTON GOODS.

WIDE CHINTZES, 31 cents.
CALICOES, best makes, 25 cents.
10-4 UTICA SHEETINGS.
10-4 WALTHAM SHEETINGS.
9-4 PEPPERILL SHEETINGS.
NEW YORK MILLS.
WAMSUTTA.
WILLIAMSVILLE.
5-4 PILLOW MUSLINS.
FIVE BALES of 4-4 UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, at 31 cents.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
12 3m N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

Resolutions of the Philadelphia Coal Exchange

ON THE CONTRACT BETWEEN THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY AND THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Cheap Food from the West—Soft Coal to the East—New Trade to the City of Philadelphia.

(OFFICIAL COPY.)

Office of the Coal Exchange of Philadelphia, No. 205½ Walnut street, Philadelphia, January 23, 1866.—At a special meeting, held to-day, the greatest ever held by the trade, nearly all the large operators being represented, the members present producing over five millions of tons of coal per year, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, The Atlantic and Great Western Railway, the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have entered into a contract for the construction of a through line of railroad from the West, through the coal regions of Pennsylvania to the cities of New York and Philadelphia; and

Whereas, The line of road to be constructed under the said contract will furnish cheaper food to our workmen and additional markets for our productions; therefore,

Resolved, That the proposed railroad connections will of great advantage to the coal trade, and cannot fail to add largely to the commercial prosperity of Philadelphia.

Resolved, That the connection offered by the proposed railroads between the rich agricultural districts of the great West and the coal fields of Pennsylvania, carrying provisions at New York rates per mile, and charging only for the actual distance carried, will secure to the mining interests a new and valuable source from which to derive an abundant supply of cheap food.

Resolved, That the opening and development of the great bituminous coal region of Pennsylvania by the construction of the proposed railroad through the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Jefferson, and Clarion will add greatly to the prosperity of the State, and to that of the city of Philadelphia, by strengthening its present position as the great coal market of the United States.

Resolved, That it is the duty, therefore, of this Coal Exchange and its members to lend all aid in their power to the proposed enterprise.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished for publication in all the daily newspapers, and the *United States Railroad and Mining Register* of this city, and the *Miners' Journal* of Pottsville.

(Attest) A. B. GORGAS,
Secretary of the Coal Exchange.

Among the persons present at the meeting that passed these perspicuous, positive, and significant resolutions we observed, among others, the individuals, the firms, and the representatives of coal companies whose names here follow, and which we give so that our readers may see and know that the proceedings were participated in by the coal interests in the Lehigh as well as the Schuylkill region, the bituminous as well as the anthracite trade:—

Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.	Cain, Hecker & Cook.
Day, Huddell & Co.	Lewis Audenreid & Co.
Blakiston, Graeff & Co.	H. L. Cake
Wm Hunter, Jr., & Co.	J. Serzinger & Co.
Honey Brook Coal Co. (Represented by J. B. McCreary.)	Thomas Hall & Co.
Galleway C. Morris & Co.	Davis & Bromm.
Tuweiton Coal and Iron Co. (Represented by I. W. Morris, Jr.)	New York and Schuylkill Coal Co. (Represented by O. W. Davis, President.)
Mammoth Vein Con Coal Co. (Represented by James Neill.)	Quintard, Sawyer & Ward.
Geo W Huntzinger & Co.	Pine Knot Coal Company (Represented by H. W. Fuller, Boston.
J. G. & G. S Reppiler.	Bancroft, Lewis & Co
May, Patterson & Bro	R. Rothermel,
Glen Carbon Coal Co. (Represented by Steward Patterson.)	G. Garretson.
George S. Patterson	J. M. Freck & Co.
William F Patterson.	J. Garretson.
Burnside Coal and Iron Co (Represented by A. M. Eastwick.)	John J. Dover & Son
Sinnickson & Co	C. F. Norton (A City Director in the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.)
Davis Pearson & Co.	Hiram Focht.
Miller, Graeff & Co.	Lewis Rothermel.
Althouse & Focht.	Henry Heil.
Tyler & Co.	St. Nicholas Coal Co. (Represented by John Donaldson, President.)

These resolutions have three strong points:—

First. The Coal Trade recognize that it will be immensely to their advantage to have Western food at New York rates per mile, and at actual distance carried, believing that this will provide the cheapest possible mode by which the coal trade can be fed. Abundant and cheap food makes abundant and cheap labor, and that produces cheap coal, and that in turn makes a larger trade and more profit.

Second. They recognize that the union of the bituminous coal of Central and Western Pennsylvania with the anthracite coal of Eastern Pennsylvania, upon the same wharves at Port Richmond, Philadelphia, will benefit both parties, by bringing there more buyers and more vessels.

Third. They pledge the Coal Trade to lend all the aid in their power to the enterprise.

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113
N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

Have just opened, from New York, 300 doz. Linen Napkins, from $2·50 up to $6 a doz. A cheap lot of Linen Doylies, $1·20, $1 50, $1·75, and $2 a doz.
200 doz. Linen Huckaback Towels, from 25 cts. up to $1.
8-4 double Damask Table Linens.
Power-loom Table Linens.
Linen Table Cloths.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
Bird-eye Linen.
Linen Huckaback by the yard.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Russia Crash, by the yard.
Just opened, 1000 doz. Linen Hdkfs.
Ladies' Linen Hdkfs., 11, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 37½ cts.
Gents' Linen Hdkfs., 25 up to 75 cts.
One lot of Ladies' Tucked Hdkfs., all linen, 50 cts.
One lot of French worked Hdkfs., 28 cts.
Ladies' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs., 25 cts up to 80 cts.
Gents' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Gents' Hemmed Hdkfs.
Gents' colored-border Hdkfs.
Ladies' Linen Cuffs.
One lot of Black Lace Veils, new style, $2 25, very cheap.
A very cheap lot of machine-worked Bands, nearly good as needle-worked.
White Goods, White Goods.
A new lot of White Brilliants, very cheap, 28, 31, 37½, 44, 50, and 62½ cts a yard.
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins.
Soft finish Cambric and Jaconet Muslins.
Nainsook Muslins, very cheap.
Victoria Lawns.
Nainsook Plaid and Striped Muslins.
Cambric Plaid Muslins.
White Tarlatans and Swiss Muslins, Etc. Etc.

PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.

N. B.—Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins. Pillow case and Sheeting Muslins.
Canton Flannels 31¼, 35, 40, 45, and 50.
All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy Shaker Flannels.
Red and grey plain and twilled Flannels.
Best quality American Prints and Ginghams.
Black Alpacas, a very cheap lot, 37½, 50, 62½, 75, $1 and $1·25. 1 13

WINTER DRESS GOODS
AT LESS THAN COST.
CLOSING OUT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
NO REGARD PAID TO COST,

As we are determined to close out the balance of our well-assorted Stock of Winter Dress Goods before the season closes.

SILKS OF EVERY VARIETY

At low prices; now is the time to buy Silks, as they will be very much higher.

MUSLINS AND CALICOES
At Less than Wholesale Prices.

LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES for Men and Boys' wear, at reduced prices.

H. STEEL & SON,
1 22mws No. 713 and 715 N. TENTH ST.

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

LARGE LINEN SALE
AT MILLIKEN'S,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,

Just opened, direct from Europe, the following

BARGAINS IN TABLE LINENS.

Heavy Table Linen, unbleached, at 75c. per yard.
Extra heavy Power-loom do., yarn bleached, $1 per yard.
Extra qualities and widths do. do., $1·12½@$1 25.
New styles bleached Damasks, from $1 25 up to $3.
Extra qualities and widths, for large extension tables
Real Barnsley Double Damasks, very scarce.
Heavy Scotch Damasks, in great variety.
Fine Irish Damasks, in great variety.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

Every size, from 1½ yards up to 7 yards long.
Some beautiful Table Cloths, just opened.
Napkins and Doylies in great variety, from the lowest up to the finest productions of the Damask loom.

TOWELS, NEW STYLES.

Bath Towels, from 25c. up.
Red Bordered Chamber Towels, from 25c. up.
Heavy Huck Towels, wide red ends, at 37½c.
Bloom Damask Towels, handsome, 68c.
Fine Damask Towels, 87½c., $1, $1 25.
Turkish Towels, several sizes.

RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.

A very handsome Huck Towel, with the National colors introduced in stripes in the border, not to be found in any other store in the city, 87½c., $1, and $1 25.

LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS.

The best Linens only are used, and as no imperfect stitching is passed into our stock, our customers may rely on getting the best Shirt Bosoms possible for the prices. Also, Wristbands and Collars.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Linen Hdkfs., in every style, at Importer's prices.

NURSERY AND BIRD-EYE DIAPERS.

A full assortment of all the widths in Nursery Diapers. These Diapers will be found heavier and better than usual for the prices.

Bird-eyes, all qualities; Linen Cambrics and Lawns. A beautiful soft Linen Cambric for Infants' Underclothing, from 62½c. up.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
1 18sthstu2m No. 828 ARCH Street.

THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,
Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.
BLANKETS. BLANKETS. BLANKETS.

200 pairs of Blankets, just received, to be sold for one-third less than the usual price.
1 case beautiful all-wool Blankets for $5 50, usual price $8 00.
1 case 11-4 handsome all-wool Blankets for only $7 00, usual price $10·00.
1 case very large magnificent Blankets for $10·00 per pair, usual price $14 00.
Large stock of Linen Damasks and Towelings, just received at low prices.
10 pieces beautiful black and white stripe Mohair Skirtings just the goods for the present season.
Now open a full assortment of Black Alpacas and Mohairs, at low prices. White and colored Mohairs, and all wool Delaines.
20, 30, and 40 Spring Skirts, of the best shapes, both white and colored, at low prices.
THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,
1 11mws Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

SKATING PARKS.

GRAND MOONLIGHT
CARNIVAL
AT EASTWICK'S SKATING PARK
AT GRAY'S FERRY.
BECK'S BAND ENGAGED FOR THE OCCASION.
TICKETS.......................50 CENTS.

For sale at Continental, Girard, Merchants', and Durar's; also at the office of the Park.

J. MOORE,
1 27 SECRETARY.

Due notice will be given of the evening of the Carnival.

SKATING—SKATING.
SKATING BY MOONLIGHT
ON THE
PHILADELPHIA
SKATING PARK,
THIRTY-FIRST AND WALNUT STREETS.

Take Market Street Cars to Thirty-first street, and then GOOD Plank Walk to Park.
SINGLE ADMISSION TICKETS SOLD AT ENTRANCE.
All who are desirous of seeing the wonderful operation of
OUR PATENT ICE PLANE
(WHICH is NOT in use in ANY OTHER PARK in THIS City) in making the Ice as SMOOTH as GLASS, can do so by a visit to the PARK TO-DAY.
Park open until 10 o'clock at night. Full Band of Music Afternoon and Evening.
SKATES TO HIRE AND FINE RESTAURANT AT PARK. 1t*

SKATING PARK.
GRAND OPENING OF THE
EASTER HILL PARK,
SECOND STREET, BELOW MIFFLIN STREET,
ON MONDAY NEXT.

The Park will be well taken care of, and every arrangement has been made for the comfort of those who may patronize it. 1t*

ADMISSION, 15 CENTS. CHILDREN, 10 CENTS.

SKATING,
SKATING,
SKATING.
CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE STREETS.
EXTRA NOTICE!!!
Contrary to anticipation, Good Skating 1t
ALL DAY AND EVENING.

SKATING TO-DAY! SKATING TO-DAY!
THIS EVENING BY MOONLIGHT.
NATIONAL SKATING PARK,
TWENTY-FIRST Street and COLUMBIA Avenue.
Splendid skating, with an entire New Sheet of Ice.
Music this evening.
Take the Ridge Avenue Cars.
SINGLE ADMISSION 25 CENTS. 1t*

SKATING! SKATING! SKATING!
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
AT KEYSTONE PARK,
THIRD AND MORRIS STREETS.
MUSIC AND ILLUMINATION. 1t*

PATENT RETURN BALLS.
PRICES REDUCED.
Dealers supplied at lowest rates.
W. TILLER,
1 27 3t No. 32 S. FOURTH Street.

VALENTINES
AT LOWEST PRICES TO DEALERS.
The best styles in the market.
W. TILLER,
1 27 3t No. 32 S. FOURTH Street.